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## EMERGENCY PLAN AGREED UPON TO CHECK IMPORTS

President Harding and Leaders  
in Congress Seek Method by  
Which Producers May Be Pro-  
tected—Tariff Proponents Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding is trying to work out a "harmonious program." This is his purpose in seeing delegations representing the agricultural interests of the country, in conferring with members of Congress, and in discussing the situation with his Cabinet.

At the last Cabinet meeting, the details of the farmers' predicament and the menace of enormous quantities of farm products being shipped into this country were talked over, and since then the President has seen representatives of the farmers from whom he has heard further appeals for something to be done to save the producers.

The difficulty is in deciding what can be done. No satisfactory solution has yet been arrived at, but the President yesterday assured Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, that he would approve of a general program which should start with a temporary tariff, similar to the one passed by the last Congress, but voted by President Wilson, except that it is to be limited to six months, within which time a permanent tariff measure is to be framed to supersede it; anti-dumping legislation to prevent the heavy shipments of goods not needed by the United States, and which are designed to be sold here speculatively for the advantage of the favorable exchange and which will seriously embarrass American producers and lead to demoralization; import duties to be based on American and not foreign values; permanent tariff; and a revision of the tax laws.

Victory for Tariff Advocates

If this program goes through it will be observed that the pro-tariff advocates who wanted legislation on the subject to take precedence over all other legislation have won. This is due largely to the apprehension, approaching demoralization in certain high quarters, over the plight of the producer. It is held that the business man who wants to know what his country is doing, or rather what they are doing for him, is entitled to know the answer.

There are some shrewd guesses that while the farmer has been put forward to win this concession, he may be a man of straw. Certainly there are others who are equally eager to have the tariff enacted, but whose appeal would be less sympathetically received. Republican leaders like Boies Penrose, who do not represent agricultural interests, are complacent over the concessions to the farmers.

There will be another meeting of the President and his Cabinet today, and the steps that have thus far been taken will be reviewed and the prospect canvassed from the present standpoint. Especially will the matter of the necessary delay, before anything can be done to stop importations, be taken up for consideration.

The efforts of the Secretary of Commerce to extend and stabilize foreign trade, which are in line with the large program of the Administration, will be set forth; but while they are satisfactory as ultimate ends, they have the same shortcomings as other potential measures, of being subject to delay. Much is hoped for from the War Finance Corporation, and it through its agency American goods can be disposed of in Germany, no one is going to protest against it.

Emergency Action Sought

The Fordney bill, it was stated, would carry a provision that it would remain in effect for six months, or until a permanent tariff bill could be adopted.

It will be reported to the House as it passed at the recent session and was returned by Mr. Wilson. Amendments will be rejected in the House. Efforts will be made to invoke cloture in the Senate. Republican leaders hope to pass the bill within ten days of the convening of Congress.

The Ways and Means Committee will begin today the preparation of the permanent tariff bill, so that it may be ready for the consideration of the House just as soon as the emergency measure has been disposed of by that body.

The Senate Finance Committee will begin hearings on tax revision, with a view to having information as to the revenue situation available as soon as the House committee is ready to take up that phase of the program.

The Senate will not seek to trespass on the constitutional prerogatives of the House.

Such is the program as it stood last night. Mr. Harding's willingness to have an emergency tariff passed occasioned little surprise, in spite of his previous insistence that tax revision should have the right of way. The President is very sensible to the necessity of relief of the farmers and stock raisers. He was ready to concede that the Fordney bill offered a temporary solution if it could be enacted expeditiously.

The President already had endorsed the proposed anti-dumping bill and the measure to assess ad valorem

duties on the basis of the American valuation, instead of the foreign price, as at present. Because of the exchange situation, the bill would have the effect of making the Underwood law a prohibitive tariff in many respects. Most of the duties on farm products are on a specific instead of an ad valorem basis.

Republican leaders believe that with the great majority they have in the new Senate, together with the Democratic protectionists, a cloture may be invoked to restrict debate on the Fordney bill in the upper house. There is apprehension in some Republican quarters, however, that the emergency bill may lose its status as a temporary measure and resemble a permanent tariff bill when it gets through the Senate.

## ACT TO REGULATE HEALING IS OPPOSED

Measure Before Connecticut Leg-  
islative Committee Protested  
On Ground That It Would  
Virtually Set Up Dictatorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Hartford News Office.  
HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Strong opposition has been aroused throughout Connecticut to a measure introduced by Dr. John T. Black, state commissioner of health, entitled "an act to regulate the practice of the healing art," which would, it is said, establish a virtual dictatorship in the state board of health. So insistent was the protest at a hearing on the proposed act that Dr. Black announced that he would offer a substitute measure that would come up for hearing before the legislative committee on public health and safety tomorrow. Many opponents of the measure see in Dr. Black's activity a deliberate movement to gain statutory power over health direction of the State.

Among those working to defeat the bill, if revision is not made, is Dr. Philip S. Spence, a Hartford osteopath who has been identified with efforts to block legislative attempts to curb medical liberty. Opposing the pending legislation as a denial of justice to all practitioners of the healing art, Dr. Spence asserts that the act would give the state commissioner of health dictatorial powers. He points out that although the bill provides, as though granting a concession, for a board of regents in which all power is centralized, it is also possible for the commissioner to control the board by arranging for a majority favorable to the policies of the state board of health.

Dr. Spence condemns the act chiefly on the ground that it grants "unlimited power," making the measure, he asserts, "pernicious legislation." Any board of regents set up in the bill, he urges, should include representatives from each school of practice governed by its rules. Dr. Spence advocates a reversal of the position which he claims would result under the present bill, and urges that "the board of regents should have power to appoint every one holding office in the state department of health, and such a department should be subject to its jurisdiction rather than dictating the policies." It is also suggested that certain specific educational qualifications be written into the act.

"If the board of regents is substituted throughout the bill," Dr. Spence says, "for the state department of health, and if the secretary of the state board of education is substituted throughout the bill for the name of the commissioner of health, then this bill would be ready for discussion and a lively debate could readily ensue even at that, for there are still many ways in which it could be improved."

One thing must be done or else this bill, or any other bill like it, will never pass and that is to eliminate one-man power as has been attempted in the bill introduced for Dr. Black, which would give the commissioner of health the powers of a czar in regard to health matters in the State of Connecticut. This legislation must be amended or it must be defeated. It is pernicious to the best interests of health matters in our State."

## CONFERENCE HELD ON PHILIPPINE MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes, who have been assigned to the Philippine Islands, yesterday conferred with President Harding and with John W. Weeks, Secretary of War.

Mr. Forbes has just returned from South America, having been reached by cable by Secretary Weeks, who was anxious that he should accompany General Wood because of his knowledge of the civilian side of Philippine conditions and because the two men had previously worked together harmoniously in Manila. Arrangements have been made for their sailing on April 5.

It is expected that it will take about four months for them to make the necessary investigations and formulate a report upon which the future policy of the Philippines will be based. Meanwhile no one will be appointed to succeed Francis Burton Harrison, who is on his way home from the islands, as Governor-General, nor will any important step be taken.

## OMISSIONS NOTED IN RUSSIAN PACT

British Merchants Declare Trade  
Agreement Offers Insufficient  
Safeguards for Recovery of  
Debts Owed by the Russians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Monday).—Apart from all moral and political aspects, the signing of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement has aroused little or no interest among the business circles of Great Britain. In some quarters it is considered to have failed to open up an adequate channel for trade with Russia; to have made trade, under certain conditions, even more difficult than before.

From inquiries made in authoritative sources representing the opinion of the leading British industries, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that merchants and manufacturers will require a much greater measure of security than appears in the terms of the trading treaty before there can be any marked improvement in the commercial relations between Russia and Great Britain. The main objection to the trade agreement lies in the fact that no adequate guarantee has been given that debts will be recognized that have been contracted by former governments of Russia, or by her traders.

The Federation of British Industries narrows the points of objection down to one word, "compensation," occurring in the second paragraph of the agreement, where it states: "The Russian Soviet Government declares that it recognizes in general that it is liable to pay compensation to private persons who have supplied goods or services in Russia, for which they have not been paid." The federation says that, while reserving its opinion upon the propriety of concluding an agreement with the Soviet Government, it is seriously concerned at the use of the word in question. "We consider that the word 'compensation' may be open to one or more interpretations, and we have already requested the government to give us the assurance that it is their intention that it shall mean at least full and complete payment in sterling."

Russian Liabilities Question

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the federation contends most strongly that in all cases where debts were incurred by the Russian Soviet Government shall undertake to discharge the total of its liabilities and that there shall be no question of "compensation," which might be held to mean partial payment on account of liabilities.

"In so far as Russia is a debtor, she must recognize her duty to discharge in full her debts." Even though the question of "compensation" to private persons were satisfactorily settled, there exists in commercial circles in London considerable doubt as to Russian ability to pay in cash, though extended credit were allowed.

An instance was given of a Bradford firm was offered the following terms for a large shipment of khaki cloth: 5 per cent of the contract price on acceptance of offer, 25 per cent on arrival of goods in Sweden, and the final 50 per cent on delivery.

On the other hand, again, the much advertised "goods for goods" basis, it was stated, is also open to misgivings, and an instance was given of a transaction on these lines, terminated on the arrival in England of a shipload of timber in exchange for goods received in Russia. Each piece of timber was plainly marked with the trade-mark of a former British firm trading in Russia that had had its whole business sequestered by the Soviet Government. Not only was the whole shipment part of the stock of the British firm, but even its private mark was still in evidence.

Difficulties of Finland

A further drawback to trade by barter, it was stated, lies in the fact that the Finnish Government has made a request to British traders not to send goods through Finland; as that country has already large stocks awaiting shipment to Russia, and that for over 1100 loaded railway wagons that have gone over the frontier into Russia from Finland, only 215 crossed the frontier in return, and of those 170 contained wood and flax. In other words, Russia, it was stated, has not the materials or goods for export.

In many quarters the trade agreement is looked upon by merchants as an instrument having more political than commercial significance, and is the result of a struggle between two parties in the Cabinet, one for, and the other against, the agreement, and in this instance "force" have won.

JURISDICTION FOLLOWS AGENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Decrees of Massachusetts courts holding that the appointment of a "New England passenger agent," with offices in Boston brought the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway under the laws of the State were affirmed yesterday by the Supreme Court. The legal point arose when Thomas M. Reynolds brought suit in Massachusetts courts to collect \$224,000 in notes of the railroad.

## NEWS SUMMARY

The expected has happened in the election of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Austen Chamberlain, to the leadership of the Unionist Party in the House of Commons. His election bolsters up the Coalition Government for an indefinite term, but its real significance lies in the fact that the only allied government that has survived the war now gets a new lease of existence in spite of the prospective reshuffling of the cards in the Cabinet.

With uncertainty as to the immediate future of the Lloyd George Cabinet, the fact that the British Labor Party is fitting itself for political government, is emphasized. Its opportunity would come if Unionist support were withdrawn from the Premier. Labor would then be the predominant party. Its recent success in by-elections is significant however, and it has many of its candidates ready for the next general election.

Contrary to general expectation the plebiscite which according to Berlin sources, has been passed in Upper Silesia for Germany, passed off with notable disorders. If an overwhelming number of votes have really been cast for Germany, they were due to some extent to the thousands of out-voters or immigrants, who were conveyed from Poland for the occasion. For Poland the result is held to mean that, without Upper Silesia, she cannot be economically complete. She was sure of winning back her old province, and Mr. Korfanty, the Polish leader expressed the utmost confidence of success. Thirty thousand entente troops will prevent any disorders that may arise. The news from Paris confirms the impression that the last has not been heard of the Upper Silesian problem.

Another of the many phases of the German reparations problem arises in the proposal of the French General Federation of Labor for the direct operation of French and German workers in restoring the devastated northern regions. Government proposals hitherto have been in favor of having the restoration done at Germany's expense by colonies of German workmen. While reserve is still maintained, the broad basis of cooperation in restoring seems to be acceptable.

The Anglo-Russian trade agreement does not appear to arouse much enthusiasm in leading British industrial circles. Merchants and manufacturers will require a much greater measure of security than appears in the terms of the trading treaty before there can be any marked improvement in commercial relations. The Soviet Government, they hold, should be required to guarantee that it will discharge its liabilities in full, but can do so only by paying—that is the question.

If she has not the cash, then the agreement passed at Riga to pay Poland £2,000,000 in gold within a year would be worthless.

The revelation that there is in the records of the Navy Department at Washington a book written by the son of Rear Admiral William S. Sims reviewing the controversy between that officer and Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, constituted an outstanding item in the American news output yesterday. The volume summarizes the testimony of naval officers before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, to the general effect that the conduct of the Navy Department in the last Administration was inefficient. The dedication is to Admiral Sims, and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske contributes an introduction in which he declares that the navy would have gone into war wholly unprepared if certain officers had not jeopardized or sacrificed their positions by acting without the Secretary's knowledge, and charges Mr. Daniels with making false statements regarding matters "in his cognizance."

The new Administration at Washington continues to struggle with several questions of great difficulty. The railroad problem, for example, seems to be approaching its crisis, and the issue of government ownership or control is about to be reopened in acute form. The railroad securities holders have carried their demand for revision of the Transportation Act to Senator Cummins, its author; and an investigation is to be made of the charges brought by railroad labor of inefficiency and mismanagement of the system.

The tariff as usual is taking much time and causing much talk. The latest plan of the Republican leaders is said to be to force through Congress as an emergency measure the tariff bill vetoed by President Wilson.

Secretary Hoover yesterday made one of the most definite pronouncements on Russian trade that has emanated from an official source in the United States for some time. He sees little hope of resuming trade with Russia while the Bolsheviks are in control, and he reaches his conclusion by the following line of reasoning: Under the Soviet system there has been small production, and there is not likely to be more production while that system lasts; hence there can be but small exportation and therefore little importation.

An opportunity to make some estimate of the attitude of the new Secretary of Labor toward industrial problems may follow the conferences opened yesterday before him on the controversy between the packers and their employees. Organized labor has not viewed the appointment of Mr. Davis with satisfaction, and these parleys may serve either to confirm the Labor men in their opinion of him, or to establish him in their confidence.

## GERMAN VICTORY IN UPPER SILESIA

In Spite of Large Majority in  
Favor of Adherence to Ger-  
many, Parts of Territory in Dis-  
pute May Be Awarded Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless.  
BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—For the first time since the armistice Germany is deflagged and rejoicing. The black, red and gold banner of the Republic is floating over the Reichstag official buildings, while the old flag of the monarchy was waving on most private dwellings. Church bells are ringing. Thus Germany is celebrating the unexpected victory in Upper Silesia, where over 60 per cent of the population voted to remain in the Fatherland.

But already dark clouds of doubt and distrust hang over the government. Officialdom is still realizing that the hard-fought plebiscite, upon which the nation's energies have been concentrated for months, may count for naught, because the plebiscite commission, which is largely dominated by the French, whose sympathies are with the Poles, is empowered, according to the Versailles Treaty, to award the whole or part of Upper Silesia to Poland.

Already the German machinery is seen underway, stirring up sentiment for an "indivisible Silesia." Germany claims that economic necessities must be interpreted. Otherwise German industry will be ruined and large numbers will be out of the question.

The plebiscite, despite every prediction to the contrary, passed quietly. Germany has obtained, so far, over 876,000 ballots and Poland 389,000. Polish official circles while downcast, repeat their confidence that the commission will give Poland part of Upper Silesia, claiming the southern Fless zone and Tarnowitz. They are hopeful that the commission will in the small district between, which comprises Kattowitz, Beuthen, Hindenburg, which are considered the richest coal mine factories.

Events in Upper Silesia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Kattowitz  
by wireless.

KATTOWITZ, Upper Silesia (Monday).—Polling in the momentous plebiscite to decide the political future of Upper Silesia took place in about 3000 communities, divided into 17 voting districts.

Both sides professed confidence as to the result, but the Germans always seemed to be building their hopes on a more solid foundation than the Poles. An official estimate placed the numbers of out-voters who reached the plebiscite area before midnight on Saturday at about 210,000, of which fully 180,000 probably voted German.

Many wild reports of Polish terrorism, when investigated yesterday morning by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who made a prolonged automobile tour along the Silesian-Polish frontier, proved without foundation. At all the villages, and townships visited, voting seemed to be taking place in an orderly fashion, the population, even in districts where the alleged terror was reported to be severest, displaying the utmost good humor.

The keenest struggle took place in the voting areas of Ribnik and Pless, whose vast undeveloped coal fields make it a prize of the highest economic value. Both sides agreed that the plebiscite there might give the Poles slight majorities. In the little German colony village of Anstalt, established in the middle of the eighteenth century in the center of a purely Polish territory, practically the whole population of 600 voted today for Germany.

At Myslowitz, called "Three Kaisers' Corner" because it was situated on the frontiers of the empires of Germany, Russia and Austria, roughly half the population voted Polish and half German. In the large towns the population voted largely German, while many peasants, even though of Polish origin, alarmed at Poland's deplorable financial situation, voted in favor of continued association with Germany.

Prince Hatzfeldt, chief German commissioner, when seen at Oppeln by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor declared he was sure that all 17 voting districts would give German majorities and—the chief Polish commissioner, Mr. Korfanty, when interviewed recently by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor at Beuthen, was equally positive that Poland would achieve a striking victory.

Mr. Korfanty, who lives in a hotel converted into a fortress—for at least three attempts have been made on him, said: "The 400 years of tyranny which Germany has exercised over Upper Silesia, will end and this important territory will return to Poland. Stories that the Polish Army is concentrating on the Upper Silesian frontier in order to march into the country if we lose the plebiscite are absurd, for we are confident that a Polish defeat is absolutely impossible."

Mr. Korfanty admitted, however,

that the chief towns, such as Kattowitz, Beuthen, Königshütte, Oppeln and Gletwitz would go German, but maintained that the vote of the country districts would be overwhelmingly Polish.

Mr. Korfanty issued a proclamation in which, while declaring that a great triumph was at hand, urged Polish voters not to spoil the success by disorders. Fears were however entertained that the excitement of the population would find a vent in riots.

As France Sees Plebiscite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless.  
PARIS, France (Monday).—It is pointed out that the plebiscite in Upper Silesia, the results of which, as known in Paris, are extremely favorable to Germany, will not automatically settle the question of the attribution of this rich region either to Germany or Poland.

It is suggested that justice would have been done in dividing the country in two parts, very much as in the famous judgment of Solomon. Obviously it will not be easy to keep the economic unity that is essential. It is still to be considered how the legitimate wishes of the divided population can be met without dislocating the economic life or creating the cause of a conflict.

Mr. Paderewski's Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—That the American people withhold their judgment on the Silesian plebiscite, not only until the vote is announced but until the final line of demarcation between Germany and Poland is drawn, is the statement issued to the press here last evening.

The statement says in part: "These are trying days for those of us of Polish blood, origin and sympathies. After months of wearisome and heartbreaking delays through which the massed wealth, energy and propaganda of the German Empire has been thrown against the Poles on the west, while they have been obliged to fight two Red invasions on the east, the Upper Silesian plebiscite has been held. Yesterday in the villages, towns and cities of this great industrial district of over 2,000,000 people, they cast their ballots into the election urns. Today those urns are being transported to central places where the final tally of votes is being made. I doubt very much if any formal announcement is possible for some days. At this time, accordingly, I am asking the American people to continue their open minds until not only the tally is announced but the final line of demarcation between Germany and Poland is drawn. I am asking that you withhold your judgment until the newspaper dispatches from Berlin purporting to give stories of conditions and happenings in connection with the plebiscite voting, for German propaganda is still rampant."

"For proof I ask you to look at the newspapers of this morning, which contain one of the Berlin dispatches setting forth that Poles were lost during Silesian voting in a clash between the Poles and allied troops. Chicago newspaper editors, thank God, following a London denial of the story, placed a caption over the item labeling it as 'German propaganda' but we cannot always hope that the discovery will follow the fact."

"It is not surprising if the American mind finds itself unable to understand why propaganda should be carried on after a plebiscite vote has been held. A plebiscite or a referendum vote, as it is known in America, is a finality. In the Silesian case, however, the Peace Treaty, which provided for a plebiscite, also set forth that its value is only to consist of information for the commissioners at Paris. The actual line of division of Silesia between Germans and Poles will be later drawn in Paris by allied authorities and they have the power to ignore yesterday's vote if they desire."

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## SOME REASONS FOR GREEK FAILURE TO SAVE SEVRES PACT

New Premier at London Confer-  
ence Showed Himself Unfam-  
iliar With Facts and Refused  
Mr. Venizelos' Proffered Help

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Those who foretold that the disappearance of Mr. Venizelos from the political arena of his country exposed Greater Greece to grave dangers, and rendered its very existence uncertain, are being proved true prophets, to the sorrow of all friends of Greece, as well as of all those who desire to see permanent peace established in the Near East.

Things have not, at the time of writing, gone well for Greece at the London conference, and there is little hope, if any, that the barometer of Greek national affairs will rise unless the advocates of the revision of the Treaty of Sevres change their minds, or the Turks of Angora take an uncompromising attitude which will render a partial revision of the treaty impossible. There are, of course, many among the diplomatic circles who are still looking for the abdication of King Constantine, for such an event would save Greece, even now at the eleventh hour. But such things do not happen nowadays. In fact there is every indication to lead one to believe that King Constantine is prepared to "fight bravely" for his throne to the bitter end, not only at the expense of Thrace and Smyrna, but of Macedonian territory as well, if that be necessary.

As King Views Greece

It seems that Greece for him is a feudal possession and he would, therefore, rather keep a small part of it than lose it altogether. His present ministers seem to be aiming at the same thing, though actuated by different motives. King and ministers are worthy of each other, the one desiring above all to save his crown, the latter determined at any cost to keep Mr. Venizelos away from Greece. The former Premier's return to Greece would mean their eclipse; why should they not fight for dear life, even if it means that the saving of their political existence will bring about the ruin of Greater Greece, as well?

But a week ago, it seemed that the Greek situation was different. Mr. Venizelos had been active since the last week in January. He had marshaled public opinion in England against the revision of the Treaty. He had enlisted the support of nearly all the important newspapers in the United Kingdom for the Greek cause. He had personally discussed the situation with and explained the case to the British statesmen and political men, and he had practically convinced every one to look at the Treaty as the only sure guarantee of a lasting peace in the Near East.

Greece's Greatest Resource

Mr. Venizelos—the greatest resource that Greece possesses today—threw his whole self into the task he undertook to accomplish, and a week ago one might have said with certainty that he had not labored in vain. The writer had a talk with the former Premier's private secretary, Mr. Tsolounis, who has closely followed the Greek statesman's efforts. "My chief," Mr. Tsolounis said, "has never worked so hard and with more determination than during the last five weeks. When he pleaded for Greece one felt that his very soul was speaking. I have never heard him more eloquent, I have never seen him more earnest, he has never before been so powerful in



speech, an convincing argument. Indeed, all reports seem to establish the fact that Mr. Venizelos' activity since he left Athens, on January 25, has been one of the most brilliant of his life. He could very well have said a week ago to his friend, Mr. Lloyd George: "In your policy to sustain the Treaty of Sevres you are no longer without support. You have now public opinion in England behind you and you have the British press with you. Even the French are not so adamant against the Treaty today as they were a while ago."

But also for Greece! In the first place, Mr. Venizelos counted, if not on the ability, at least on the patriotism of those who were representing Greece in the London conference. In the second place, Mr. Lloyd George, determined as he was to support Greece, could by no means become her representative in the conference room. It was neither the argumentation of the Greek statesman, nor the political ability of the Turkish delegates that have placed the Treaty of Sevres on the "revision table," but the inexplicable conduct of the Greeks that forced their friends to take a defensive position around the conference table. The Greeks are themselves the authors of the catastrophe, which is now threatening their country.

Mr. Kallio, however, the new Greek Premier, has had no experience with conferences; his political activities, so far, are limited to the politics of his own native island of Euboea, beyond the experience he has had as Prime Minister of Greece for a very short period during the great war. He has been out of touch with Europe and European statesmen ever since his student days in Paris. But inexperienced and unprepared as he was, he still held capital trump cards at the conference table over the Turkish delegates. He was there as an ally of the great powers; the Turks were there as the enemy; he was on the offensive; they were on the defensive. Unfortunately, however, he seems to have surrendered his position of vantage to the Turks, for when the attack came, he was not in a position to make use of the splendid material which the *raison d'être* of the treaty offered him, for the simple reason that he was not capable of doing so. He is reported to have stated repeatedly to newspapermen and to his entourage that he did not know the treaty well; that he has not had the opportunity to go through the files and the documents relating to it.

His technical advisers know less than he does and are lacking in general knowledge which he possesses to an appreciable degree, such as has helped him to create a good impression when he first appeared before the Supreme Council and spoke for the treaty in general terms. No one, of course, can blame Mr. Kallio for the lack of foresight, nor the lack of intimate knowledge of a treaty which they have not helped to make. But certainly both he and his associates are deserving of the most serious criticism for their lack of patriotism which has led them at this critical moment of their country's history to refuse stubbornly the counsel and the services of the one man who could have saved the treaty.

The great artifice of the treaty of Sevres was in London for that very purpose. Mr. Venizelos, before leaving for London on February 19, made the following statement to the press: "I am going back to London, not because I have any special thing to do there just at present. I consider my work there as already accomplished. I have seen all those who it was necessary to see. But I am going there in order to be on hand for any assistance that I may be called upon to give unofficially to the Greek delegation. I will only be too happy to discuss the treaty with them if they deem it expedient."

Ignoring Mr. Venizelos

Mr. Venizelos did go to London and stayed five whole days there, but Mr. Kallio, however, did not "deem it expedient" or perhaps to have any relations with him. On the contrary, he and his associates seemed to be anxious to use every opportunity to attack Mr. Venizelos, to call him a tyrant and to state that they did not need in any way, either his counsel or his assistance. The way in which the Greek delegates behaved seems to indicate that their chief mission was not to defend the Treaty of Sevres, but to attack Mr. Venizelos on the one hand and to attain the recognition of King Constantine on the other hand. They have, however, been sorely disappointed in both respects.

In the first place, the French and English journalists who had patience enough to listen to the philippics against Mr. Venizelos were not so naive or so ignorant of the real facts of the case as the Greek delegates presumed. "And have you nothing to say for Greece?" the reporter of the Paris Excelsior asked Mr. Kallio, after listening to the Greek Premier's exposé of the "tyranny" and "bad character" of Mr. Venizelos. An editor of a London paper told the writer that he had patiently listened to Mr. Kallio for half an hour, during which time the latter had convinced him that Mr. Venizelos was really a "big bluffer," that he did not possess any of the brilliant qualities which the world attributes to him; further, that he was no longer needed for the Greek cause. "But, if I report in my paper," the editor said to Mr. Kallio, "all that you say about Mr. Venizelos, your position in England will become quite impossible, because we all know who Mr. Venizelos is and what King Constantine is. I advise you in the interests of Greece to give up this effort of blackguarding Mr. Venizelos."

It was after this sermon that Mr. Kallio, however, made his public statement to the diplomatic correspondent of the Observer of London that all Greeks ought to be grateful to Mr. Venizelos for the great work which he has accomplished for Greece.

It is unofficially reported from well-informed circles that Mr. Kallio, however, was told by the British to come

in contact with Mr. Venizelos. It seems that he readily promised to do so. But that is as far as he went. He completely ignored the presence of the former Premier in London and avoided meeting him officially or even sending one of his secretaries to obtain from him the much-needed information regarding certain important clauses of the treaty against which the "revisionists" were bound to turn their guns. Thus, when Mr. Kallio, however, had to face the Turkish claim that the ethnic preponderance in Thrace and western Asia Minor was Turkish and not Greek, as the makers of the treaty had declared, he did not know enough to reply that in Thrace, at least, Mr. Venizelos had based his claims on three different statistics compiled and published by the Turkish Government itself, before the Balkan war. Mr. Kallio, however, could have saved Thrace by this unanswerable argument, and a five minute talk with Mr. Venizelos would have provided him with similar convincing arguments regarding western Asia Minor.

The writer was told by several London and Paris Greeks, who are friendly with the present Greek delegates, that the latter refused to call upon Mr. Venizelos to assist them because they considered their success in the London conference as assured. "England needs a strong Greece in the Mediterranean," they reasoned naively, "therefore, England will save the treaty which creates a strong Greece. France is dependent on England. France, therefore, will not oppose England, and the treaty will be saved. Why, then, call on Mr. Venizelos? What will be the use? Our party will be immensely strengthened in Greece, if we attain success without using Mr. Venizelos at all." It is no wonder, therefore, that Greece has, so far, fared so ill at the London conference.

A "Friend of the Entente"

In addition to their care for their party interests and to their determination to convert Europe to believing that Mr. Venizelos is in disrepute, the Greek delegates were laboring for the recognition of their King and master. "King Constantine! Oh King Constantine! King Constantine!" Mr. Kallio, however, declared to the Paris Journalists. "King Constantine is a friend of the entente and desires above all the prosperity of Greece." Mr. Kallio, however, seems to have renewed his efforts in London and the impression was created that the conference had to deal with the delegates of King Constantine and not with the delegates of the Greek nation. Mr. Lloyd George, therefore, summoned Mr. Kallio, however, a few moments before the session of the Supreme Council on February 21, and asked him whom he represented, King Constantine, or the Greek Parliament and people? If the former, then Mr. Kallio, however, would not be admitted to the conference as an ally.

Mr. Kallio, however, assured Mr. Lloyd George that he represented the Greek National Assembly and not King Constantine. And yet, the official press of the Constantinian Government reported on the day of the appointment of the Greek delegation that King Constantine had signed their credentials. Mr. Kallio, however, seems to have been embarrassed a good many times between stating the truth and saving the situation by doing the opposite. Several of the London papers published on Monday, February 21, a telegram from King Constantine instructing Mr. Kallio, however, to take an uncompromising attitude regarding the treaty.

The Greek delegation, in their desire to prove that King Constantine had adopted the national policy of Mr. Venizelos, had eagerly given this telegram to the British press, but some of the leading papers in publishing it, reminded King Constantine of his very delicate position in this matter. Mr. Kallio, however, faced with this unfavorable comment, hastened to repudiate the receipt of the alleged telegram. The Times of February 22, in publishing Mr. Kallio, however's denial of the existence of such a message, added: "On the other hand we are informed that a telegram of the character indicated was received from Athens by Mr. Kallio, however, and that though it was not signed by Constantine himself, it was sent on his behalf."

Mr. Venizelos' Love of Truth

Mr. Kallio, however, had evidently forgotten his visit to 10 Downing Street, and his insistence to see Mr. Lloyd George on a matter of great importance. The matter in question was the presentation of Constantine's message regarding the uncompromising attitude which he ought to adopt during the London conference.

Such unhappy events have by no means helped the Greek delegates in their task. One of the greatest qualities of Mr. Venizelos is his love of truth. His political opponents in Greece have not appreciated that dominant quality of the great man of Greece, and it is most unfortunate that the penalty they so well deserve should have to be paid by Greece. Philippe Millet, the diplomatic editor of the "Paris-Midi," writing about the London conference on February 25, and commenting on the departure of Mr. Venizelos from London, stated among other things: "Mr. Kallio, however, who rubbed his hands from joy on hearing of his (Venizelos') departure, feels perhaps a little less triumphant today."

"Will you not return to London?" the writer asked Mr. Venizelos yesterday.

"What is the use?" Mr. Venizelos replied in a very sad way. "I have offered my services and they were refused. I could do no more than that."

Mr. Venizelos on leaving for the south of France gave the writer the impression that he wanted to be as far away as possible from the scene where the Greek tragedy was taking place.

## BRITISH UNIONISTS ELECT NEW LEADER

J. Austen Chamberlain Replaces Mr. Bonar Law as Joint Leader of Coalition Government—Labor Reply to the Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday).—As was generally expected, J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was unanimously elected leader of the Unionist Party in the House of Commons today at a Unionist meeting at the Carlton Club, and thus a further lease of life is given to the only allied government which has endured the test of the reconstruction period since the war. Even yet it is problematical how long the Coalition



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
J. Austen Chamberlain  
New leader of the Unionist Party in the British House of Commons

will last, and political prophets are as busy as ever outlining the future course of events. They have plenty of material left in finding candidates for the reshuffling that will take place in the Cabinet as a result of Mr. Chamberlain's long delayed honor, and the names of Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, the War Minister, Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, and Stanley Baldwin, Joint Financial Secretary of the Treasury, are being jiggled with by "the quidnuncs."

Meanwhile it remains to be seen how far Mr. Chamberlain will be able to command the Unionist support on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George that his predecessor managed to provide in the face of a program to which Mr. Lloyd George is already committed, and which is not altogether to the Unionist liking. Mr. Lloyd George's political utterances are being watched more than ever for indications of the party arrangement that is expected to take the place of the Coalition sooner or later. The Premier himself has informed the country that a Labor government is the only alternative.

Labor Party Confident

Labor is quite prepared to take up the challenge thrown out last week at the meeting of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, discussing the matter in authoritative Labor circles. Labor knows that the Unionist Party is the strongest party now in the House of Commons, and if its support is withdrawn from the Premier, Labor would be the predominant partner in any new combination in the House. Therefore, it considers that Mr. Lloyd George is playing an old trick, dating from the last general election, in raising the bogey of Labor to frighten Conservative vested interests, represented by the British Unionist Party, into rallying to his side.

The Premier would welcome the information stated, a political mistake by Labor at this time, something in the nature of direct action which could be construed as justification of his warning last week. But Labor's coffers are not now so full as they were, and the practical working of direct action and of high-handed strikes have had the effect of diverting Labor energies into more constitutional channels. Labor points with something akin to pride to two instances of recent date where the Labor Party has chosen the constitutional path in the face of great provocation, namely, when the demand for a public inquiry

AMUSEMENTS  
BOSTON  
JORDAN WEDNESDAY, 8 PM.  
HALL MARCH 22, 8 PM.  
THEIR CONCERT  
BY THE  
BOSTON MUSICAL ASSOCIATION  
GEORGE LOVETT, Director  
SOLOISTS:  
Eva Gauthier, Soprano; Elizabeth Gubbard, Alto; William Miller, Tenor; Elizabeth Gubbard, Bass; Paul Minart, Clarinet; William Williams, Piano.  
Tickets \$1 to \$2.50 (also take now on sale at Belmont and Jordan Halls).

into the Irish question was refused, and when the government unemployment measure failed to meet expectations, Labor is thus fitting itself for the task of government as fast as it can.

It is satisfied with its own progress, as indicated by the three successes recently gained in by-elections in constituencies of varied character and it has many of its candidates ready for the next general election, whenever that may come. The date of the election is uncertain, and that very uncertainty is a source of many rumors. In Labor circles it is not believed that Mr. Lloyd George will appeal to the country till he has something tangible to display in the way of achievement in Ireland.

Premier's Irish Policy

He already has shown that part of his program will be anti-Labor in character, but till he can show the picture of experiment in Irish self-government successfully launched in Ulster, Labor believes he will not

almost a foregone conclusion. Following sympathetically his political career, one can hardly avoid the feeling that his chiefship of that party was inevitable if only because of his antecedents. His father, Joseph Chamberlain, made the Unionist faith prominent in his policies and broke with Liberalism to espouse it. And Austen Chamberlain's political attitude has been almost consistently progressive. He seems to be carefully and consciously taking those steps which may eventually land him into the highest office in the British Cabinet. As a qualification, he possesses conspicuous ability without, necessarily, any very brilliant gifts. In fact, as a leader in debate, he has perhaps suffered from the unavoidable comparison with his great parent.

His public life in Parliament practically dates from the time when he delivered a really able speech which won from Mr. Gladstone the encomium that it was such as "to gladden a father's heart." But it was only fitting that when the time came he should succeed to the constituency of West Birmingham, which his father had made famous for so many years. He still continues to represent that borough.

Before the war, the government appointments which he held were Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1895 to 1900; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1900 to 1902; Postmaster-General, 1902 to 1903; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1903 to 1906. After 1906 and until the outbreak of the war, he sat on the Opposition benches, but he joined the ranks of the first Coalition Government in 1915 as Secretary of State for India, and held that post until 1917, when he resigned following a report upon the failure of the Mesopotamian campaign. As Mr. Balfour pointed out at the time, however, there was only a casual reference to Mr. Chamberlain by the commission, and he strongly dissented against the resignation.

By April of the following year, Mr. Chamberlain was back into office as a member of the War Cabinet, and he held this position until January of 1919, when he once more became Chancellor of the Exchequer.

His career in Parliament has been a distinguished one, though he has lacked the incisive force in debate of his distinguished father. Much of his original following in the House, however, was an inheritance from his parent. He is a conspicuously hard worker, and has an able grasp of financial affairs, is noted for his unswerving honesty and patriotism, and on the whole, in discharging the duties of his various offices, he has shown himself to be endowed with those qualities which lend dignity to public life. He has made a good many notable speeches in Parliament, especially those in criticism of the situation produced by the methods of certain newspapers which were reported to be in close alliance with the government.

REVIVAL OF WATER TRAFFIC  
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The steamer Queen City began its second voyage to New Orleans yesterday in the effort to revive traffic on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Aboard is a large shipment of pianos, music boxes, soap, etc., from this city to Pacific coast cities. It is the first time in the history of this city that Cincinnati-made goods have been shipped to California by water. At New Orleans the freight will be transferred to a vessel which will go to the coast via the Panama Canal. River men say that despite the length of the voyage the freight rate will be less than that by the railroads.

FIGHT FOR NEW TRIAL GIVEN UP  
NEW YORK, New York.—William J. Doran and William H. Chapman, officers of the Journeymen Plumbers Union, convicted of coercion, yesterday gave up their fight for a new trial and were taken to the Blackwell Island penitentiary to serve indeterminate sentences. Their conviction grew out of testimony given before the Lockwood Legislative committee's investigation of the building trades.

Austen Chamberlain's promotion to the leadership of the Unionist Party in the British House of Commons was

## AMBASSADORS TO PLAN SANCTIONS

Council to Take Final Decision on Applying Customs Measures on German Frontiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Monday).—Tomorrow the Council of Ambassadors, sitting at the Quai d'Orsay, will hold a meeting to take final decisions relative to the application of customs measures to be taken in Germany and on the frontiers by way of sanctions. There will be presented the report of the Inter-allied Commission. Technical and financial delegates will be in attendance.

## Mr. Selfridge's View

Germany Must Be Allowed to Manufacture, and Pay Partly in Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, NEW YORK, New York.—"Germany was beaten in war, but we cannot and do not want to take away from Germany that ability and energy which existed in commerce before the war," said H. Gordon Selfridge of London to the American Manufacturers Export Association yesterday. "I do not see how we are going to collect any money from Germany to pay those tremendous indemnities, whatever they are decided upon to be, unless she is allowed to manufacture and pay part of the indemnity in goods."

"Great Britain will reach a reasonable condition of normalcy quicker than any other state in Europe. Her people are sufficient sportsmen to say: 'It is over; let us try to forget this as quickly as we can, let us not harbor forever a feeling of resentment. There must and will exist in central Europe great nations, and we hope with all our hearts that those nations will exist and will be strong again.'"

Of the debt owed by the Allies to the United States, Mr. Selfridge said: "I do not see how Britain is going to pay the money which has been borrowed, until it sells merchandise to other countries and gets the money with which to pay its debts. I have not in my knowledge anyone in Great Britain who has even indicated in any way any desire or inclination other than to pay that debt. As a taxpayer in Great Britain I should view with a certain disrespect to myself anything which permitted that debt to be other than paid, honestly and surely and fairly."

The difficulty in this country and every country is the diplomats more than anyone else. The diplomats of the world could take a leaf out of the principles of the business man, who has long ceased to look upon anything but integrity as one of the absolute foundation stones to the success of his business. If the diplomats would be honest, if they would be reasonably frank, not always trying to get the best of the other fellow, these political matters which we as business men do not have much to say about could be settled much more quickly. If diplomacy could learn from the successful business house how to do things we would all be very much quicker out of this dilemma.

"Present conditions make export business most difficult. Export of merchandise where, as in America, there is a high tariff wall, is made very difficult. In England the difficulties are also great, because some countries will not let any money come out of their borders, or have not any money to pay for the goods."

## CAMPAIGN FOR SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A campaign by the Women's Christian Temperance Union for strict Sunday observance and against tobacco was announced yesterday by Miss A. A. Gordon, national president, to start on April 3, with a week of prayer for the success of the campaign. Sunday, April 10, is designated as anti-tobacco Sunday, when literature to be sent out to W. C. T. U. branches, churches, schools and colleges will be distributed. Large signs announcing the program for the campaign, will be sent out soon.

The announcement stated that 400,000 persons now are working on Sunday in this country. Restrictions are to be sought on golfing, pleasure automobiling, baseball, theaters, and dapping on Sunday.

## BUSINESS TONG MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BOSTON, Massachusetts.—For the purpose of taking up problems of commercial disputes between Chinese merchants and considering trade problems and questions of relationship with the United States, more than 350 Chinese business men, members of the national Ong Leong Tong, are in Boston for a three weeks' convention.

SUPREME COURT EASTER RECESS  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Easter recess of the Supreme Court will be from March 28 to April 11. Following its custom, the court will not sit on Good Friday, March 25.

**HANOVER UNION AND BLACKSTONE STREETS**

**E. E. GRAY CO.**

WHERE THE PROMISE IS FULFILLED  
MAIN STORE PRICES

**Special Offer on Flour**

Premium, our BEST, nothing better, in wood,  
per bbl. .... \$13.00

1-8 bbl. bag ..... \$1.60

Golden Gate, our competitive brand, in wood,  
per bbl. .... \$12.00

1-8 bbl. bag ..... \$1.45

DELIVERED IN YOUR HOME

**SELECTED EGGS**

Doe ..... 38¢

5 doz. at, doz. .... 36¢

**BUTTER**

Fresh, whole milk, lb. .... 45¢

5 lb. at, lb. .... 43¢

**BAKERY SPECIAL**

Old Fashioned Doughnuts,  
reduced to, doz. .... 22¢

Rich Pound Cake, lb. .... 26¢

Rye Bread, with caraway  
seed, loaf ..... 9¢

**CANNED GOODS of 1920 PACK**  
(Notice we give the date of packing)

Pineapple, Sliced, No. 2 can, 29¢

Pears, Bartlett, No. 2 can, 18¢

Plums, Del Monte, 2 1/2 lbs., 25¢

Apricots, Del Monte, 2 1/2 lbs., 25¢

Peaches, Lemon Cling, sliced, No. 1 tall can, 18¢

Strawberries, No. 2 can, fine syrup, 25¢

Fruit Salad, Canned, 5 kinds, 45¢

Peas, Gray's Sweet Wrinkle, 18¢

Corn, Peas, String Beans (Wax or Green)—Lima Beans, Tomatoes, Shell Beans, all of excellent quality, all 1920 pack, 10¢

Dozen cans ..... \$1.15

**GROCERIES**

Hecker's Cream Oatmeal, pkg., 10¢

Raisins, Calif. loose, lb. .... 28¢

Raspberry or Strawberry Jam, 15 oz. glass ..... 38¢

Prunes ..... 30/40, \$5.00 Box; 22¢

Prunes ..... 40/50, 4.00 Box; 17¢

Prunes ..... 60/70, 3.50 Box; 15¢

Prunes ..... 90/100, 2.15 Box; 9¢

Sweetened goods, 1920 pack, box price (25 lbs.), is delivered at your home.

Sweet Pickles, mixed or plain, large bottle ..... 45¢

Sour Pickles, mixed or plain, large bottle ..... 35¢

Olives, in glass, queen or stuffed, from ..... 15¢ to 50¢

A full line of relishes, pickles, sauces.

**CRACKER SPECIALS**

Hydrox ..... 51¢

Sunshine Marie ..... 25¢

Almond Macaroons ..... 25¢

Our Own Mixture, 2 lbs. .... 45¢

Lunch Crackers ..... 18¢

Soda Crackers ..... 17¢

Huntley & Palmer's Mixture ..... 67¢

**SPECIAL OFFER** We are offering a small amount of our 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, now in our treasury. The proceeds to be applied to opening of new stores and a new wholesale warehouse. This stock is preferred as to assets and dividends. Not taxable in Massachusetts. Dividends payable quarterly. Price \$10 per share, callable at \$1. Liberty bonds will be accepted at par, if desired. E. E. GRAY CO., 152 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Richmond 2900.

**E. E. GRAY COMPANY**

## TERMS OUTLINED OF RUSSO-POLISH PACT

Bolsheviks Agree to Pay Poland Large Sum in Gold and, Along With Ukraine, to Return Railway Stock and Goods

London Times News Service  
RIGA, Latvia (March 18).—The following is an outline of the Russo-Polish peace terms in addition to the provision of payment by Russia to Poland of £3,000,000 in gold in a year already announced:

Both sides recognize the independence of Ukraine and of White Russia. There is to be no interference by either party with the government of the other party, no organization or enrollment of troops with that object, and no transit of guns or ammunition. The parties mutually agree not to demand war indemnities and there is to be full amnesty for political prisoners.

Russia and Ukraine agree to return to Poland all military trophies, libraries and contents of museums taken away since 1722, but no military trophies taken in the Russo-Polish war, 1918-21.

Russia is to return all deposits by Polish subjects in banks, and to pay for nationalized Polish manufactures in gold.

Russia absolves Poland of all debts due to the former Russian Empire. All goods are to enter Russia and Poland free of duty, but Poland has the right to control goods coming from Germany and Austria.

Russia is to return to Poland 300 engines, 260 passenger carriages and 8000 goods cars; Ukraine is to return to Poland 255 engines, 435 passenger carriages and 8300 goods trucks.

Prince Obolenski, who has been appointed Soviet representative at Warsaw, was the first member of the Russian aristocracy to join the Bolsheviks and was in charge of the troops who seized the national bank.

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EVERY sale is only completed with Your satisfaction.

When You have cause to be dissatisfied with us will You tell us promptly?

The Edison Electric  
Illuminating Company of Boston

**"A SHINE IN EVERY DROP"**

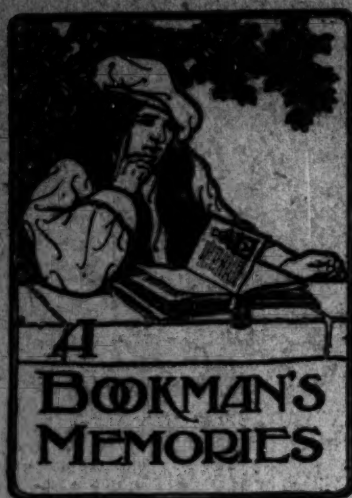
Black Silk Stove Polish is different. It does not dry out; can be used on the most delicate liquid and paste; one quality; absolutely no waste; be dust or dirt. You get your money's worth.

**Black Silk Stove Polish**

is not only most economical, but it gives a brilliant shine to all polished surfaces. It is different from any other polish. Black Silk Stove Polish does not rub off—it lasts much longer than ordinary polish—so it saves you time, work and money. Don't forget—when you want stove polish be sure to ask for Black Silk. If it isn't the best stove polish you ever used—your dealer will refund your money. Black Silk Stove Polish Works, Waukegan, Illinois. Use Black Silk Air Drying Wax. Examine for free. It registers, stove-pipes, and automobiles the same. Prevents rusting. Try it. Use Black Silk Metal Polish. It cleans, shines, and leaves a brilliant surface. It is unsuited for use on automobiles.

**Get a Can TODAY**





## Sir Frederick Wedmore

Why he was knighted I have never been able to discover. Certainly I have not tried very hard. Such things happen; there is no more to be said. His name appeared among the Birthday Honors in 1912. His friends were pleased, his critics raised their eyebrows. Voilà tout.

There was no reason why Frederick Wedmore should not have been knighted. He had devoted his working life to art and literature; his pen had adorned all it touched in the curious, involved, argumentative style he employed; he had always been on the side of high ideals and orthodox thinking; he had on tap a constant supply of well-ordered sentiment; he was devoted to the arts of water-color drawing and etching; he had interpreted modern French art and literature to English readers. But such services to society and the state are common. Wedmore was fortunate in being selected, as a representative writer, for a title. There is no material advantage in the honor; but I am always glad when an imaginative critic is selected. Few people are kind to critics. Painters and authors resent them, and their fellow critics disagree with their utterances. So to receive official recognition from one's country is something for a critic to chuckle over. Every writer and painter who has done me the honor of asking my advice about accepting an offer of knighthood (having already quite made up his mind) has always said, as a final reason for acceptance, "It will please my wife."

As a man every one, I think, liked Frederick Wedmore; it was his work as a critic and a stylist, and a sayer of things which he meant, but which antagonized the few, that thrust Wedmore into so many minor literary disputes. The National Observer, under Henley, was his foe, and he hit, or rather parried back, often in conversation, rarely in print. And he came under the lash of Whistler's tongue, and pen. Of that anon.

He was a kindly, reserved, fastidious, prim, fussy old-maidish man, who would talk at length and with animation on any literary or artistic subject. If only you approached him in the right way, he would delicately with questions, and made appropriate comments on his gesticulatory talk. Year after year I met him at the Press Views of the important picture exhibitions, and always at the Press Views of the Royal Academy. For 50 years he held the post of art critic of The Standard newspaper, which in those days stood for all that was stolid, respectable and orthodox in English life. I have often wondered how the readers of that dignified journal accepted the opinionated and rather Gallic articles of The Standard's art critic, together with his personal punctuation and love of Capitals. He was a marvellous man, more interesting than the stolid, straightforward way in which most of The Standard was written.

He was deeply interested in etchings in a day when the graphic arts were not as popular as they seem to be now. His book on Fine Prints had something of a vogue, and he compiled the first fairly complete catalogue of Whistler's etchings. He wrote, "I, with the enthusiasm of a convert, began a Catalogue of Whistler's prints, intending it for my own use. I finished it for my brother-collectors, and for poor Mr. Thibaud, who refrained me with money—and a little for Mr. Whistler, too, if he was minded to receive my offering. . . . I finished my work in 1886, catalogued two hundred and fourteen."

The relations between Whistler and Wedmore, the old quarrel between the practitioner and the critic, were unfortunate. I think that it was not Wedmore's fault. He was the most sincere of writers; he never penned anything that he did not feel acutely, but he had the good or the ill fortune to write at a time when art in England was emerging from Victorian complacency, and it was not easy suddenly to feel complete admiration for so finished and dazzling an artistic personality as Whistler. Today it is easy enough; but it was difficult for a man who adored Oliver and Pauline Latour to be enthusiastic at the first light of a Whistler picture.

Many readers of "The Gentle Art"

know Wedmore only through Whistler's witty and bitter allusions to him, and his gibes at Wedmore quoted in the Pencil "Life of Whistler." One feels sorry for Wedmore. He took himself so seriously, he believed what he wrote was important, and the terrible sarcasm of Whistler must have hurt his susceptibilities, even more than it annoyed him.

There was the article on Méryon by Wedmore in the Fortnightly Review. It angered Whistler. I forget why. They met at a private dinner party. Whistler tells the story in a letter, note that, Whistler tells the story, "I talked of critics, of Wedmore, as though I did not know who sat opposite (Wedmore). And I was nudged, my foot kicked under the table. But I talked. And whenever the conversation turned on Méryon, or Wedmore's article, or other serious things, I told another story, and I laughed—ha ha!—and they couldn't help it, they all laughed with me, and Wedmore was forgotten, and I was the hero of the evening. And Wedmore has never forgiven me."

That may be; but I suspect that what really hurt the fastidious Wedmore was the bad manner shown by Whistler. "Atrocious," I can almost hear him saying, as he put on his hat and coat. "Atrocious!"

On another occasion Whistler wrote to The Standard, complaining of that journal's art critic because he had said that a picture exhibited by Whistler at the Portrait Painters exhibition, called, "The Little Cardinal," had been exhibited before—not a very heinous offense. "The letter is one of my best," said Whistler. "I describe Wedmore as Podsnap—an inspiration, isn't it? With the discovery of Podsnap in art criticism I almost feel the thump of Newton's apple on my head, and this I have said."

I hope Wedmore laughed. The epithet was not in Whistler's best vein. In the Proper Names dictionary Podsnap in "Our Mutual Friend" is described as "a smiling, eminently respectable man who always knows exactly what Providence means." I should not have thought of Wedmore in connection with Podsnap. Wedmore's ambition was to say precisely what he himself thought he meant.

As I have said, he took himself very seriously. This is shown by the carefully written autobiography he supplied to "Who's Who." Here is an extract: "Has lectured or given readings of verse and his own plays in the chief English cities and at Harvard and Baltimore." It is fine to give a reading in Baltimore; but few authors would have thought it worth while to note the fact in "Who's Who." Why, I have given a talk in Cleveland, Ohio, and have been quite quiet about it.

Perhaps his best critical book is that on Balzac, a sympathetic and intuitive study. It contains a sample or two of his rare, mild humor. Here is a specimen: "Even English novelists of the Society of today (it was written in 1889) are perceiving that a young woman who can earn a livelihood is presumably as interesting as a young woman who needs must sit in her father's drawing-room until somebody else invites her to sit in his, instead." And the end of his Balzac is, just Wedmore. It shows his inability to make a straight statement, his love of a parenthesis, an aside, a question, "Was Balzac's gift exceptional? Was his survey wide? His soundings into humanity's ocean—were they really profound? His record—was it impartial? Was his revelation sincere?"

Wedmore's Memories—a book of reminiscence, social and literary, published in 1912, is entertaining and quite Wedmorean; but the work that he was proudest of was that which he classes, in the advertisements, under the heading—Imaginative—such volumes as "Pastorals of France," "Renunciations," "English Episodes," "The Collapse of the Penitent," "Brenda Walks On." The last-named has a longish story of theatrical life, the other's were collections of short stories, subjective, charged with sentiment, romantic, yet with a curious persistence of refined realism. I remember vividly "The North Coast and Eleanor," and "A Chemist in the Suburbs"; but perhaps his best imaginative work was the "Pastorals of France," which are broader and more atmospheric than the precise short stories of Frederick Wedmore, reacting to exclusive and dainty types—usually women.

With pleasure, but with some surprise, I find his tale, "To Nancy," included in Edward J. O'Brien's anthology called "The Great Modern English Stories."

That inclusion must have given Sir Frederick Wedmore immense pleasure, almost as much as the Knighthood.

## Finnish Mats

As long ago as the fifteenth century an effort was made to protect the art of dyeing in Finland, and there are records of meetings where in certain country parishes it was decided to refrain from buying any color-stuffs from the town shops and use only such colors as could be prepared at home from roots, flowers or leaves. This simple, homely art might now be considered a key-industry, as it was used extensively for many purposes. Another handicraft that has still an interest for collectors and people of Finland was the weaving of the thick tapestries that during this period hung on the bare walls of the houses of the aristocracy.

Beautiful in design and colored with vegetable dyes that were produced with the care and taste of the individual worker, these tapestries are now eagerly sought for, but unlike many European wall coverings these were appropriated as mats for the ground when they were no longer needed for their original purpose.

Often the designs of the Finland mats partake of the nature of an oriental rug. The art may have come from the East through Sweden, the technical processes employed being in many ways those employed by oriental weavers.

## THE OLD SOLDIER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

He was a noticeable figure, was the Old Soldier, in his uniform unchanged since Marlborough's wars. When the Guards at Fontenoy were wearing the new-fangled, close-fitting red coat with the turned-back flaps and cuffs sewn to the coat, and the preposterous miter-shaped cap, he was true to the dress of his youth, with its history written large upon his face. His uniform, though worn by the army of his youth, was scarce a uniform at all, save for its color, but the dress of the day.

The long scarlet coat with its loose cuffs was lined with brown and in action fastened back from the knees to allow of freedom of movement; the breeches were of scarlet to match and the long white stockings—things of little use upon campaigns in muddy Flanders—were gathered below the knee and brought above it somewhat after the fashion of the jack-boots worn by the soldiers of Gustavus Adolphus and the armies of his day. The hat, with its Ramilles comb, was but the large cavalier felt worn by the life guards of King Charles II, turned up for comfort's sake, first on one side, then on three, bound with gold braid and with a black braided cockade to the right. This was the famous black cockade of the Hanoverians, and the symbol of their loyalty, where the supporters of the exiled Stuarts wore white, sewn, these last, by the hands of fair Charles Edward's occupation of Edinburgh to all that would accept them.

Buckled shoes had the old soldier, coming up well round the heel, and



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He long stood in St. Paul's, London

His neat military habits led him to powder his hair with precision and tie it behind with a broad black ribbon. He still wore the stuff gaiters of the cavalry of his youth, protecting wrists and fingers—all the leather, in short, that was left from the leathern equipment of an earlier generation, which went to battle in leathern buff coat and breeches and the heavy boots reaching above the knees of which we have already spoken.

Such was the service dress of Queen Anne's day, and worshippers at St. Paul's felt that a landmark was removed when the old soldier no longer appeared among them to bear his part in the services which, under a good chaplain, he had learnt to love in Marlborough's wars; for he was never, like those whom dear Uncle Toby reproached, one who used strong language in a fit of anger, and reached an honored age with the good word of every man that knew him.

## THE ISAKABULA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A well-filled automobile nosed its way through the grass in one of the grazing camps on a Transvaal farm. It was late afternoon. Except for the throbbing engine the scene was one of perfect peace. Straight ahead the pale horizon gleamed with a sinking sun. To the left and right stretched a long, even line, broken only by small kopjes here and there. Glimpses of wire fencing could be seen continuously disappearing into the foreground as the car swished through the long grass to the meadow fields. Nothing broke the harmony of a smooth expanse of softly shaded brown, which the setting sun was tinting to pink as its rays touched gently the heads of the matured grass. The warm green of the young meadow plants on the one hand, the spreading veld on the other, and in front a sunset exquisite in the purity of its tones as they melted into the delicate blue of an evening sky.

At frequent intervals perched on the fence, slim black birds with long tails, were seen. As the car approached, these birds rose leisurely from their resting place and drifted away a short distance, their graceful, curved tail feathers blowing in the breeze. This slender black-frocked bird is known by the natives as Isakabula. Another name given to it by colonialists is Kafir Fink, while Woodward calls it in his book, "Natal Birds," the Lintellied Widow Bird.

The Isakabula, to use its most familiar name, is very common in Kaffraria, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal and the Transvaal. It frequents swampy ground, velds, and the tall reeds around water holes. Its nest is made close to the ground in a tuft of long grass, to the blades and stalks of which it is roughly joined. Usually it is made of fine grass lined with the reed ends and with an opening at the side. The points of the grasses are drawn over and tied together at the top like the framework of a native hut. When walking over the veld one frequently stumbles over

the knotted stalks of an Isakabula's nest. There are generally four eggs, light gray in color, covered with brown spots.

One of the peculiarities of this bird is that after a sharp shower it can hardly fly, and may be easily run down by children. It cannot fly against the wind and in rainy weather it hides among the bushes and reeds. In other seasons, however, the weight of its tail gives no trouble and it often spreads it like a fan in the wind. The month of September ushers in the spring or rainy season on the veld. If, however, the Isakabula's tail feathers appear at the end of July or thereabouts, the farmers say that an early spring is at hand. If the feathers drop earlier, an early frost is expected.

Woodward's description of the bird follows: Glossy black, its shoulders fulvous and brilliant crimson. The female or young male is of a pale yellowish brown, the center of each feather being darker, approaching in some instances to black, giving a mottled appearance. Its wing feathers are black with light edges on the shoulders, showing a bright orange patch. Its length: 21 in.; wing 6 in.; tail 6 in.

## RED COAT RIDERS OF THE PLAINS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps to no other body of men in the world does such romanticism at present pertain as to the red-coated troopers of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. The best seller of all the fiction of 1920 was a tale of the "Riders of the Plains"; one of the most popular films of the year concerned the "Force." James Oliver Curwood, Ralph Kendall, Harold Bindloss have sponsored the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in fiction, and indeed the red-coated troopers are almost approximating the immense popularity of the American cowboy in the world of books.

And it is quite rightly so. Your Northwest man on the streets of Brandon, or Regina, in his Stetson, his red coat, his yellow-striped breeches, boots and spurs, is a romantic figure. His face is tanned as deep a bronze as ever the "desert rat's" of the southwest, he rides like a cow-puncher, a revolver clicks at his hip. He is the hero of the hour.

But like most heroes, he wastes very little of his time in being heroic. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police is meant for business, and its business began in this manner:

It was on May 3, 1873, that Sir John McDonald arose in the Canadian Parliament and asked permission to introduce a bill authorizing the raising of a force of 300 mounted men for service in the northwest. As Sir John was Prime Minister at the time, the bill was concurred in on May 12, and there came into being those celebrated requirements of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

"No person shall be appointed to the police force unless he be of sound constitution, able to ride, active, and able-bodied, of good character, and between the ages of 18 and 40 years, nor unless he be able to read or write either in the English or the French language."

The one stumblingblock of the requirements has been the "able to ride" proviso. At the outset it was found that the rugged cow ponies provided for the troopers exacted more than ordinary equestrian ability, and many a recruit's prowess in horsemanship was overruled by a pitching bronco. So, as recruits were none too easy to find, a rather loose construction was put upon the clause.

However, three divisions of the new force were organized at Fort Garry (Winnipeg), and on June 6, 1874, nearly 200 more left Toronto for Manitoba. To save time, they were rushed through Michigan to Chicago on a special train, and from there were conveyed to Pembina, North Dakota, whence they marched to Dufferin in Manitoba. This force, when in complete marching order, trailed a mile and a half across the prairie. Field guns and clumsy but effective Red River carts were part of its equipment. Posts and patrols were established as the column moved westward, maps were made, and it is interesting to note that Fort Pelly, scene of Curwood's widely-known and well-liked "Valley of Silent Men," was one of the stopping places.

So the "Red Riders" began that first part of their arduous of the plains. In 1881, the Canadian Pacific began to stretch its long tentacles westward across the golden prairie, and shortly afterward the headquarters of the police were transferred to "Pile of Bones Creek," now trim, trig, and modern as Regina.

Policing the ever-extending line of the Canadian Pacific was no child's play, and at Swift Current there occurred one of the most famous incidents in all the annals of the Northwest Mounted. In this district the Indians were particularly troublesome, and one fine morning an unusually stubborn and indignant redman, locally known as Pie-a-Pot, settled down with his band directly in the line which the engineers intended to follow.

The construction men protested, but Pie-a-Pot's tribe established themselves as a definite obstruction, and vowed vengeance on those who would move them.

Then the Canadian Pacific called in

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the Northwest Mounted. Two policemen and two alone were available, and, without a moment's hesitation, they mounted their ponies, and rode into camp. Pie-a-Pot was ordered to move. He refused. The corporal, who was in command, gave him 15 minutes in which to change his decision. Then the two policemen quietly sat on their horses, and watched the swarms of hostile Indians sweep about them. Guns were discharged in the air, bullets were fired under the very noses of the troopers' horses. They were two white men in a camp of several hundred savages. The nearest aid was miles away. But they stayed.

At the sixteenth second of the fifteenth minute, the corporal swung down from his saddle, elbowed his way through the warlike throng, and—kicked the key-hole out of Pie-a-Pot's tepee. Down came the tent in fine order, and without looking at the damage he had done, or hearkening to the howls that came from the demolished structure, the trooper coolly and casually kicked the key-poles out of every tepee he could reach. Pie-a-Pot's hour was upon him. He had to decide to fight or to run. He was a very far-sighted individual, and he had experienced a sudden and very great respect for the red-coated troopers when the tent fell upon him. He never was a case of the riders of the plains falling to track their man and get him. Full-blooded Indian scouts are often used as trackers.

In the inception of the Klondike gold rush, 20 men and an inspector from the Royal Northwest Mounted Police forces sailed from Seattle for the Yukon, and their efforts carried "law and order" to each and every town on the Canadian side of the border. Dog-team service was inaugurated, and frequently the force was responsible for the carrying of His Majesty's mails through the frozen north.

Nowadays the Royal Northwest Mounted Police is under a separate branch of the government at Ottawa, and the map of its patrols stretches a spider's web across the whole of western and northwestern Canada. Through war and peace, their work goes on, and all through the Canadian northwest, from Winnipeg to the last outpost within the Arctic Circle, the red coat is symbol among red men and white of the courage of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

## SEALS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Seals and their impressions, whether antiquarian or recently made, have always stimulated the fancy of the connoisseur and art student by their charming effect and the ingenuity displayed in putting so much on so small a space. The invention of printing has been said to have come from the accidental impression made by a man who leaned against a stone with incised letters upon it. The seal is possibly the outcome of a similar event.

The use of the seal for the identification of objects by making a unique and inimitable mark upon them was adapted in early times by Oriental, European, American, and Australasian nations. We know from the Old Testament that the ancient Jews had them in use and recall the dialogue between Judah and Tamar in Genesis xxviii, 18, where he says, "What pledge shall I give thee" to be answered with, "Thy signet and thy bracelets." This signet was probably similar to those used in ancient Egypt, a cylinder of hard stone, engraved with a personal device. There are many such in the British Museum.

In Egypt the impression of a seal was usually taken in Nile mud and attached to documents. Later on

among the Latin races seals were used for bags of money, documents and even private rooms, and were impressed in wax. The delight which the ancients always had in bright and sparkling objects led to the choice of hard, transparent stones of peculiar beauty which lend themselves to engraving, and so it is that the seal attracted the attention of men cunning in producing lovely little works of art. The art of engraving on stones is of great antiquity, and one famous green jasper, in the form of a scarabaeus, belonging to the eleventh Egyptian dynasty and much written about is attributed to Sesostris. The Greeks brought the art of seal engraving to a high point of excellence, and so attractive have their gems or precious stones used for this purpose proved to the collector, that Greek seals which, 50 years ago, could have been bought for a moderate sum, would now be keenly sought for at 200 times the price.

It may be mentioned here that in Greco-Roman times, during the dynasty of the Ptolemies, the widely



Reverse of the Golden Seal used by Henry IV, V and VI

spread taste for intaglio seals led to the then new art of cutting in relief. It was found that the sardonyx because of its variety of striations lent itself to this particularly well. This work was seldom used for sealing on account of the difficulty of decipherment, but it gave rise to the cameo. With the dawn of medievalism came the use of bronze and other hard metals for seals.

The seal casts many an original light on manners and customs with which they are contemporary; hence, its genealogy and other problems are often made clearer and easier by it. The architectural details, symbolism, shapes, devices, design, technique of cutting give to the artist a wealth of information unknown in any other class of antiquarian relic, and no nation possesses seals more rich in beauty and knowledge than England. The great seal of England employed by the Sovereign, gives an almost unbroken series of beautiful little pictures ranging over a thousand years. One of the earliest, the leaden seal of Coenwalch, about 800 A.D., is in the British Museum. It is one of the very scarce relics of the Saxon Hierarchy and is reputed to have been brought from Italy. It became the property of the nation again in 1847. But the real threshold of British sigillography begins with the seal of Edward I, and its steady rise in technical beauty can be seen at the British Museum, where the collection is complete.

The high water mark was reached in the magnificent seal of Henry IV which was also used by his two successors. The matrix is of gold and is a marvel of the goldsmith's art. Not only does this seal take preeminence amongst seals, but it is also often pointed to as illustrating the zenith of English art of this period. It was made in 1408. A Gothic framework on the obverse side divides with niches and canopies the space into numerous sections enshrining no less than 21 figures, besides the charges on the shields and banners. Herein is reflected the perpendicular style of architecture just beginning to assert itself. The figures all have a political significance to convey. Alan Wron, one of the most careful writers on the Great Seals of England, discovers in the work the desire of impressing upon the people the claim of Henry IV to the English throne.

The deplorable decline which set in after the date of the seal is sad to trace in the collections at the British Museum, until the very large ugly seals of the Georges hasten us to take a last glance at the magnificent one of Henry IV.

## COL. HOWARD BURY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Lieut.-Col. C. Howard Bury, who has been appointed chief of the expedition to Mt. Everest, has contributed to the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society an article in which he discusses the plans for this year's preliminary reconnaissance. He accepts the general view that the mountain can be most easily approached from the northern side, and with regard to weather conditions says that Mt. Everest appears to be out of reach of the main strength of the monsoon. Clouds and snowstorms are frequent round its summit, but it is in far better position with regard to weather than is Kangchenjunga, which seems to attract to itself all the heaviest storms.

In Col. Howard Bury's opinion, aeroplanes would be of no use in Tibet, for though there would be many places where it would be possible to land, yet owing to the rarity of the atmosphere at those heights, it would be impossible for the present type of machine to rise again off the ground. It would, however, have been interesting to have made a reconnaissance of the southern slopes of Mt. Everest by flying up the Arun Valley from the plains of India. This would probably have been feasible with one of the latest types of machines, but it would have necessitated the establishment of an aerodrome at the foot of the hills, the nearest permanent aerodromes being at Allahabad and Calcutta. The Air Force of India would have been very glad to help, but they have been limited in their expenditure and would not have been able to devote any of their small budget to a "side show," though they would be prepared to lend a machine, pilot, and photographic apparatus. The Air Force have had little experience of flying in the hills, and the experiment would have been an interesting one for them. Where they have flown over hills, as on the northwest frontier, they say that the air is full of bumps and air-pockets, necessitating their keeping their machines always at least 2000 feet above the level of the ground.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

## Radicals or Erratics?

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Abolitionists, prohibitionists, and equal suffragists, were all in turn called "radicals." The term was often intended to be opprobrious, but was accepted as descriptive of all these reforms because they were radically right. My parents worked for them all, but did not live to see them succeed. The writer has voted for these reforms and now objects to having lawless people called "radicals." They do not go to the root of the matter. They should be called "erratics."

(Signed) GEORGE T. FISH, Rochester, New York, March 11, 1921.



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## ATTEMPT TO UPSET ITALIAN MINISTRY

**Aim of Opposition Was to Defeat Cabinet on Question of Port Barossa and Retchina Delta Going to the Jugo-Slavs**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—For some time there have been rumors of attempts to upset the Italian Ministry. Italian ministers are never very long-lived; but these rumors have been very persistent. During the last seven years, as compared with two for the same period in England, and these five premiers have preceded over nine ministries. Indeed, Mr. Giolitti, who has been the most successful of all Cabinet-makers as far as length of official tenure is concerned, once said that every Italian Administration wears itself out in three years—his own maximum term of office. But as he formed his present fifth Ministry as recently as June 16 of last year, its life is still far below the length of his previous four ministerial "incarnations."

Nevertheless, a deliberate attempt has been made to defeat him on the question of Port Barossa and the Delta of the river Retchina, which he is accused of intending to hand over to the Jugo-Slavs, instead of securing them for Fiume. It is known whether the accusation be true, for the exact plans of the Italian Government on this question have not been divulged.

### A Good Excuse

But, in any case, the subject formed a good excuse, as he himself said, for those who wish to take his place. Anyhow, they have been defeated by a majority of 151. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Sforza, was absent at the London conference at the time of this attack, and, as the Premier said, it seemed a curious moment to assail that Minister, who was defending Italy's interests abroad. To weaken a minister who is negotiating with foreigners is scarcely the way to further the national cause. But Count Sforza had offended the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber by his description of Port Barossa as consisting of "four syllables" and by withholding from them information on certain points.

Mr. Giolitti, who never deserts his colleagues, has thrown around him his powerful protection, and the crisis has been avoided. But Mr. Nitti, the former Premier, is evidently anxious at no very distant date, probably after a Ministry of transition, to return to power, now that Mr. Giolitti has cleared out of the way. The awkward questions of the Adriatic, Albania, the race to the price of bread upon which Mr. Nitti fell, and the improvement of Italy's financial and economic position.

It is one of the inevitable facts of politics that a too successful Premier makes the way easy for his successor. Mr. Venturi was one instance of this. Mr. Giolitti may become another. For gratitude plays a small part in the history of parliamentary governments.

### Proposed Tax on Foreigners

There was one financial proposal, adopted by Mr. Giolitti at the suggestion of a private member, which will specially affect British and Americans. Hitherto, the tourist has been regarded as a guest; henceforth he will be a paying guest. It is proposed to assimilate the price of articles consumed by foreigners, who gain by the exchange upon Italian money, to that paid by Italians, who lose by that exchange. In other words, the American tourist should pay about five times what the Italian pays in Italian lire, the British about four times, and the French about twice. The proceeds of this taxation are to be devoted to public charitable institutions.

Now the difficulty of this proposal, for which there is something to be said in the abstract, lies in its application. Every country has a different rate of exchange, and it would be, therefore, unfair to inflict a uniform tax upon all foreign nationalities alike. Indeed, there are some whose currencies are depreciated in comparison with the Italian standard, and these should in justice be charged less instead of more. Already, even without this tax, an effort has been made to neutralize the benefits derived by foreigners from the high exchange; for instance, there is a super-tax upon telegrams sent from Italy to foreign countries, of 50 per cent, which is higher than the British exchange. There is a natural tendency, too, to make the foreigner, who has cashed a check at a high rate of exchange, pay freely for an article which he purchases.

Englishmen who have been in Switzerland, where the exchange is against them, can realize in a smaller way what the Italians must feel upon this subject. Undoubtedly the high exchange is one of the causes of Great Britain's unpopularity in certain quarters in Italy, and Englishmen have been heard to say that they would prefer the prices of 1914 with the sovereign at 25 lire instead of at about 106. It is fair also that foreigners, staying for any time in Italy, should contribute something to the taxation of the country which has given them hospitality. But there is a danger of diverting tourist traffic to other and rival fields. Already Jamaica, Egypt and India are serious competitors with Italy for the wealthy British tourist. The French Riviera this winter has been crisscrossed with Britons; the Swiss winter sports take off many more, for the pre-war attempt to establish winter sports at the station of Risoul-Hell in the Abruzzi has not been repeated since the peace, although there the natural conditions and the altitude (4083 feet) are propitious. Consequently, it is feared, and the fear was

expressed by Mr. Giolitti in the Chamber, that such a large increase of prices may keep the tourists away.

### Tourist a Valuable Asset

Now, what is called in Italian "the industry of the foreigner," in other words the tourist trade, is a very valuable asset, which various organizations have been sedulously cultivating. It is calculated that there are in Italy 100,000 foreigners belonging to countries enjoying a high exchange, and that they are each spending an average of 50 lire daily, or 5,000,000 lire altogether. Now there would be a great loss to Italy if these tourists were frightened away, and the French and Swiss hotel-keepers would do their best to attract them.

But on the whole subject of tourist traffic there are two schools of opinion in Italy. There is the party which strives by every means to obtain caravans of tourists; but there is also a section of opinion which thinks that Italy should live by native manufactures rather than by foreigners. Mr. Salandra made himself the spokesman of this doctrine, when, as Prime Minister in 1915, he proposed that "after the war there will be fewer hotels and more factories." This school of thought considers that tourist traffic is beneath the dignity of a great country, and hence the Italian nickname for the Swiss—"William Tell." Besides, it is objected that the tourist is interested exclusively in the scenery, not in the inhabitants; that he comes to Italy not to see the modern progress achieved since 1870, but to study the classical remains or the medieval art treasures. If he goes to Tivoli, it is to contemplate the waterfall, not the steel works; if he goes to Fiume, it is to admire the cascades (or the remains of them), not to visit the paper mills. A former Mayor of Rome once said, in the hearing of the writer, that the Eternal City was neither a museum nor an art gallery, but a modern town.

**Exemption for Students**  
Now there is something to be said for this utilitarian view, for no country can live on its ancestors alone. But there is a danger of exaggeration by its advocates. You cannot compel the foreigner, and especially the Anglo-Saxon, tourist to come to Italy for the sake of the Tourist works; he will reply that he has plenty of that sort of thing at Pittsburgh or Sheffield. The American tourist in particular comes to Italy to see old things which his country does not possess, and in England no one criticizes him because he visits the cathedral cities rather than "the Black Country." Besides, the average tourist has not sufficient Italian to converse with modern Italians on subjects of the day. If he wishes to study modern Italy, he must live there.

In any case, it is proposed to exempt foreign students, who are not usually affluent, from the tax upon tourists. The Italian universities, as in the days of the Venetian colonies in the Levant, attract a certain number of young men from the Near East, who thus return home with a knowledge of Italy and its language. Besides these Orientals there is a smaller number of Anglo-Saxon students of architecture, art, or archeology at the American Academy and the British School; there are, too, the students of the two similar French institutions; and, before the war, there were those of the German Archaeological and Prussian Historical Institutes. To drive away from Italy people of this sort would be a grave error, as Mr. Giolitti said, which would damage Italy, because the cultured world, of which these young men are the representatives, would come to ignore its art and history. To combine these with its present progress is the problem.

**RUSSO-SWEDISH TRADE NEGOTIATIONS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Russia was a very important market for Sweden before the war and both countries appear anxious to reopen their trade relations. Negotiations have been proceeding for a considerable period with a view to arranging for delegations from each country visiting the other, Sweden making it a condition that the permission should be mutual.

A number of Bolshevik delegates have already arrived in Stockholm, namely Mr. Lomonosoff and Mr. Inon, and the engineers, Mr. Tiltzoff, Mr. Romanoff and Mr. Prokoshonov. A permission to enter Sweden and stay there for six weeks (which can be prolonged) has been given to Mr. Trave, Mr. Ochmanokij and Mr. Gordin, and the Swedish Government states that there will be nothing against Mr. Klodnitskij, Mr. Naimark, Mr. Anerback and Mr. Lacho coming to Sweden either as members of the delegation or as experts. Exception has been taken only to two others. A Swedish delegation will in all probability very shortly proceed to Russia.

### PROVINCIAL CONTROL OF LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Canadian News Office  
VICTORIA, British Columbia.—John Oliver, the Premier, has presented a motion to the Legislature proposing that a resolution be sent to the federal government at Ottawa, requesting them to enact legislation providing for the absolute prohibition of the importation of intoxicating liquor into British Columbia, except by the provincial government. The purpose of such legislation is to be for the purpose of supplementing and giving effect to the provincial act for government control of sales, to be contingent upon and to exist only during its continuance. After recounting the result of the prohibition plebiscite and the facts relating to the Liquor Control Bill, now before the Legislature, the Premier intends to make government control of the sale of liquor absolutely effective in the Province.

## DESIGNS OF RUSSIA IN ITS CONCESSIONS

**Speech of Nicholas Lenine Shows Object in Disposing of Kamchatka Is to Set America and Japan Against Each Other**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There has been published in France the report of a speech by Nicholas Lenine which is of the utmost importance. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has reason to believe that it is worthy of serious consideration. In itself it bears evidences of being perfectly genuine. Even were one to assume that it contains inaccuracies, it nevertheless, is highly suggestive and throws light upon certain transactions in which American agents have been engaged.

The address was delivered at a meeting of secretaries of various organizations at Moscow. Nicholas Lenine endeavored to explain his policy of concessions, which has been criticized in Communist papers and which has even aroused some suspicion and resentment against Mr. Lenine. Obviously the fact that the Moscow Government is willing to enter into negotiations with American and English firms and to accord to them territorial concessions with forests, mines, and so forth, is opposed to the Bolshevik doctrine. What then is Mr. Lenine's excuse? It would appear that he has designs which are somewhat Machiavellian.

### Bourgeoismen Defeated

He said that the American Socialists who are particularly opposed to Bolshevikism, had endeavored to demonstrate that the giving of concessions to "bourgeois" companies proved the bankruptcy of Communism. According to Mr. Lenine it is not Bolshevikism but bourgeoisism which has sustained defeat. The question has to be regarded from the practical viewpoint. At the present time the revolution is not accomplished. It is not world-wide. Nevertheless, in Russia, Bolshevism has triumphed and there can be no question of its having suffered reverse. While it is true that the bourgeoisie is now trying to conquer Bolshevism, by conventions and accords, Bolshevism recognizes that in the present state of affairs bourgeois capital is useful to it. While Russia is economically feeble, it will be necessary to develop the economic life with the aid of this capital. Speaking first of the Kamchatka concessions for 10 years, he said that he had had conversations with an American "millionaire" who had frankly explained the motives which prompted him to demand the concessions. America, according to him, wishes to possess a base in Asia which would serve her in case of need against Japan. Thus the sale of Kamchatka would guarantee the recognition and gratitude of the United States. The lease instead of sale of this territory would arouse less enthusiasm but nevertheless it would change favorably the opinion of America. According to this statement the millionaire left to proclaim in America that the States had been mistaken about Russia.

### Light on Events

This assertion, whatever may be thought of its authenticity—and there appears to be no reason to doubt it—throws a strange light on recent events. Nicholas Lenine, it would appear, is prepared to take advantage of any trouble that may arise between America and Japan or between America and any other country. In other words, it is in the interest of the Bolsheviks, who aim at a world-wide revolution, to stir up strife anywhere in the world. The motive for offering Kamchatka thus seems clear. It is a motive of which America would do well to beware.

Japan always, according to these statements attributed to Nicholas Lenine, has taken from Russia a vast extent of territory in the Far East. It is then good policy for Russia to make a bargain about Kamchatka and to receive something of the product rather than run the risk of having it taken away from her. The seizure of the territory would, in fact, not be difficult in consequence of the great distance which separates it from Moscow. Russia has no means of defending it and in disposing of it to America she is reckoning upon the chances of setting the two nations against each other. The moment the concession was signed of this was anger in Japan. Such an accord is not only beneficial to Russia in an economic sense, but it brings the prospects of a serious disturbance, in which the revolutionary cause may benefit, appreciably nearer.

### No Proof of Peace

Such is the design alleged to have been expounded by Mr. Lenine himself and believed in France to be his policy. But there is another project of concessions concerning the forests in the region of Archangel. These forests the Bolshevik Government is at present unable to exploit. The concession is given in such a way that close besides the territories which are accorded there are others which Russia herself can work. In these neighboring territories Russian workers can learn from their neighbors the technical instruction which is now lacking. "The concessions are not a proof of peace. They represent the war in a new aspect, an aspect more favorable for us. The period of military warfare has ceased, but we are fighting on the economic front. The bourgeoisie are bound to endeavor to establish liberty of trade for they cannot do without Russia. They will be obliged to submit to all our laws. Our workers can instruct themselves, can learn their methods. In case of war all these possessions return to us. That is the right given by war. I repeat that these concessions are not-

ing else than the continuation of the war on the economic terrain. "We have traced the path which must conduct us to the world revolution. That path is not straight. But going by zigzags it leads us to our object. The bourgeoisie is now incapable of conquering us by force. Laws were made to protect the Communist propaganda. But these laws are now non-existent."

## CHEERFUL BRITISH COTTON FORECAST

**Period of Prosperity for Lancashire Looked for Following the Drop in Prices of Cotton**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Sir Edwin Stockton was in an optimistic mood during his presidential address at the recent annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, for he predicted a period of prosperity for Lancashire which will be brought about by a big shortage of cotton which, he said, was being created.

"For months past," he said, "prices have fallen steadily and goods ordered previously have been coming into the market at a time when the values have receded until they reached about half their original price. This period of acute depression which the cotton trade has been passing through has been accentuated by the big drop in American cotton, which has reached values not far removed from those of the later pre-war days when we include extra cost of freight and the loss in difference of exchange. A careful examination on this basis will show that there has been very little disparity between the basic prices of 1914 as compared with recent dealings."

### Past Difficulties Overcome

The cotton industry had surmounted its difficulties in the past, continued Sir Edwin, and the traders would be sufficiently virile to again successfully overcome all obstacles. The production of Lancashire was essential for the supply of the world's demands, and cotton traders had nothing to fear from fair and legitimate competition, for there was no portion of the world's productive power which was more likely to reassert itself than that of the great cotton industry.

The depression in textiles had arisen, not through over-production, but owing to the changing conditions of trade. Financial stringency and the disorganized state of foreign exchanges had been serious factors in causing the stagnation in trade, but these were temporary difficulties, and he was justified in stating that a big shortage of cotton goods was being created, which must in the near future need replenishing to satisfy the consumer's essential needs. "One extreme begets another," said Sir Edwin, "and the present extreme depression will inevitably bring about a period of extreme prosperity."

The trade of the country, went on Sir Edwin Stockton, could not bear a further arrival of the present excessive taxation. The competition from other countries which during the war was almost negligible, had now become a reality. The nation must spend less individually and a drastic retrenchment and reduction in the national expenditure must be made or disaster would be the result.

### A Reluctance to Work

Taking a tilt at the capital levy theory, Sir Edwin said: "During the last few months we have heard of a proposal for what is called a 'forced loan.' When we strip this of its camouflage it proves to be no more than a revised form of the proposals for a capital levy, and it is surrounded by all the same evils as that unworkable theory. It was no use mincing words in dealing with this vital question, he said; industry must have adequate capital or it could not continue.

Dealing with the labor question, Sir Edwin said: "We seem unfortunately to have arrived at a time when there appears to have arisen in many branches of industry a reluctance seriously to work, and any excuse is thought good enough to bring about a stoppage. The chief aim in many directions is to see how little work can be done and how much remuneration can be secured. A passion for leisure is now rampant, and only too often it is merely another name for idleness. Those who advocate a restriction of output or a reduction in production for the avowed purpose of maintaining regular employment are living in a fool's paradise. The adoption of 'canny' methods must inevitably prove injurious to all concerned."

### EQUITY ACTORS MAKE COPYRIGHT MOVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Actors Equity Association, in requesting the American Federation of Labor to withdraw its opposition to international copyright legislation, as demanded for eight years by the Authors League of America, has removed, it is said, the main objection of the federation to that demand. The opposition to Equity expressed by the Dramatists Guild, a part of the league, the matter was at last placed in the hands of Equity, by the Federation Printing Trades and Equity decided to remove the barrier. Eric Shuler, executive secretary of the league, says that this action "recognizes a fellowship of interest between actor and writer that will, we trust, receive full development."

## IRISH MODERATES' ATTITUDE TO SOUTH

**They Oppose Idea of Southern Parliament and Declare Dominion Home Rule to Be Only Possible Basis of Peace**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Irish moderates, who class themselves as the Irish Dominion League, at a recent conference almost unanimously decided against working the Southern Parliament under protest or otherwise. Captain H. Harrison presided in the absence of Sir Horace Plunkett, who has not yet returned from America.

The resolutions adopted were to the effect that no enduring peace may be expected when "unconstitutional violence is countered by executive terrorism;" that the only possible basis for peace is Dominion Home Rule "without prejudice to local autonomy in northeast Ulster, and conditioned by the agreement for the safeguarding of the strategic safety of Great Britain;" that the new Act is not merely unacceptable "but a grave invasion of such national rights as remained in Ireland under the Treaty of Union, 1800, without the consent and against the active protest of Ireland and of her elected representatives;" that Irish representation at Westminster would be inadequate; that the taxation authorized is grossly excessive; and that the general financial arrangements will lead to complete financial breakdown in the future; and that the act not only diminishes Ireland but subjects the development of self-government institutions in the South to the veto of the North and thus subordinates three-quarters of Ireland to one-quarter.

### General Gough's View

In a letter from Gen. Sir H. Gough, apologizing for absence, he said that he stood for the fullest national self-government on Dominion lines. The present act, he considered, settled nothing and the people of Ireland were being mismanaged by the government. The Irish moderates, he stated, should go as far as possible with the majority of their fellow countrymen, and not allow themselves to be maneuvered into a lasting antagonism toward them. They should cooperate with them in political, social and administrative action, in pressing the fullest legitimate claims of Ireland and thus serve the cause of "peace in Ireland, peace with England and peace throughout the whole world."

A note of pessimism, even despair, characterized Sir Edward Carson's speeches in Belfast, said Mr. Devlin at a recent meeting there. He agreed with Sir Edward for the first time in his life when he said that South and West were behaving badly in stirring up strife in the South, but it was far more undesirable for Sir Edward, a southerner, to stir up strife in the North. Having created a mess, the Ulster leader, Mr. Devlin stated, was leaving Sir James Craig to clean it up. He had divided Ireland, and the northeast corner was now nobody's child. England had cut it off, and it had cut itself off from the rest of Ireland. The northerners would have been a powerful factor in the country, and might have done some extent of good. It had been a unity, a unity of a population a little over a million, belonged to Ireland, although citizens of Ulster, and they would fight on until all Ulster is incorporated in a United Ireland.

### Blaming the Carsonites

No one, Mr. Devlin affirmed, wanted this Parliament but politicians and placemen. Not a single authoritative spokesman had ever said a good word for it. "For whom did the Carsonite Party speak?" asked Mr. Devlin. "Was it in the interests of the people that they had divided Ireland?" In 40 years

they had not once voted for a democratic measure. They voted against the Laborers Act and the Old Age Pensions Act, and the cause of the homeless and unemployed was neglected. The Carsonite Party, he considered, was responsible for all the present mischief in the other three provinces. For it was that party which had first preached secession and revolution.

His party was now asked to cooperate with the Ulster extremists who had trampled upon them for centuries. When these extremists had learned the lesson that Nationalists demanded the "right to live, the right to worship and the right to vote," they would then, and not till then, secure the desired cooperation. "This Parliament," said Mr. Devlin, "is doomed to failure, and it would be in the interests of north-western Ulster to join with the rest of Ireland and fashion some scheme for building up a common nation by mutual concession and sacrifice."

## HOME RULE AS INDIA'S PROBLEM

**National Congress Said to Be Strongest Indictment of Indians' Claim to Rule Themselves**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The problem of Home Rule in India makes the proceedings of the Indian National Congress recently held at Nagpur peculiarly interesting. To begin with, it is typical of India that the Congress should claim to represent Indian opinion, when no effort whatever is made to conceal the fact that the so-called delegates were not delegates in any sense of the word. They were specially recruited representatives of the extremist party collected by the latter from all over India and sent to Nagpur. Anyone with moderate ideas was definitely barred from attending or voting. So much for its claim to its title.

For a congress to be representative, it is necessary that it should represent not a small minority, but the main bulk of the nation. Indisputable statistics and figures show that the low caste petty cultivator is in an overwhelming majority and that his interests are the main political problem of the nation. Of the delegates present at the congress, it is doubtful if there was one single low caste man or anyone who could justly claim to represent the low caste petty cultivator. The congress was a congress of high caste men convened to forward their own interests only.

### Congress in Riot

The next significant fact was that no speaker obtained a fair hearing except a British Member of Parliament. Even the religious ascetic, Mr. Gandhi, was refused a hearing and what for? It is almost incredible but simply because he did not speak in English. The first two days of the Indian National Congress, the alleged amalgamation of India's sagacious thinkers and politicians, resulted in riots. The presidential address, at this solemn and representative meeting, could not be delivered by the President, because his voice and staying powers were not sufficient to be heard above the shouting, fighting stick-throwing mob surging round the foot of the platform. The address was solemnly read by a leader famous for his enormous voice, but not one-tenth of it was heard by the delegates.

Now the reasons for this shouting down of orators are extraordinarily significant. In each case of several parties, religions or races did not trust the particular orator. So much for the possibility of bringing together in one homogeneous parliament the multitudes of conflicting interests which exist in India. It has been stated that in the case of Mr. Gandhi he was refused a hearing because he did not speak in English. Imagine this babel which cannot meet together to discuss the boycott of everything

that is British without being obliged to use the English language as the only common means of communication. Even then at least 10 per cent of the delegates knew no English and another 20 per cent so little as not to be able to follow the speeches.

### A Wonderful Demonstration

Another significant fact should be considered. Though the reputed Indian orators could not obtain a hearing, one English member of Parliament who was in India with the avowed intention of furthering their cause, stood up. He had very little to say for them and he had much to say to them. He told them that their behavior was scandalous, that they could never expect to rule themselves at political meetings. He was heard in respectful silence and why? Because he was a Britisher and as such commanded respect. A wonderful demonstration that it is only the unbiased and respected outside party who can command confidence in the chaos of conflicting interests in India.

Probably the most important point to be noted in the congress speeches and a point which is likely to be glossed in Europe, was that though speakers gave Great Britain and its politicians every bad name they could find, not one single word was said against the integrity of the administration. By integrity is meant the absence of corruption. In other words the absence of this accusation in the circumstances is a tacit admission that the British official is honest and straightforward.

Now besides the riots within the congress itself there were two serious riots among the Bengalis in their own camp. In order to elect members for the subjects committee it was necessary for them to have riots in which people were seriously wounded. The speeches were merely attacks on the British, accusations hurled without any backing or proof, destructive criticism with a total lack of the constructive element.

This congress was not a controversial parliament with a government and an opposition; it was a convention of extremists giving voice to a common policy. If in these circumstances the proceedings led to rioting and chaos, how would it ever be possible to conduct a parliament in which controversial matters would constantly be under discussion? This National Congress is generally considered as the strongest indictment to the world at large of the Indians' claim to Home Rule.

### FARM COMMITTEE ORGANIZES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Organization was completed here a few days since by the Farmers Live-Stock Marketing Committee of Fifteen. This committee, which was appointed by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, on instructions from a general convention of farmers and stockmen's organizations of the United States, proposes to establish cooperative marketing of live stock on a national scale. The next meeting of the committee is set for April 7, in this city.

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## BRITISH RULE IN PAPUA A SUCCESS

Natives, Who Are in Backward State, Are Being Encouraged to Adopt Agriculture for Benefit of Themselves and Others

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT MORESBY, British New Guinea—The success of British rule in outlying parts of the Empire is due largely to her care and consideration of the native and of his customs. A beneficent rule following the highest British traditions has marked English occupation of new territories. She does not trample ruthlessly on the natives and she maintains a measure of justice so fairly, that they are well satisfied with the treatment meted out to them. British New Guinea, or Papua, is no exception, and much is done to alleviate the lot of the native, and gradually to civilize him in accordance with British ideals.

The reviewer, therefore, recently made by Judge Murray on this subject is of special interest to those who have the welfare of the Papuan at heart. It may be recalled that Judge Murray is the Lieutenant-Governor of British New Guinea, and has had many years experience in the government of Empire outposts. He has done fine work in the territory, and his observations on duty toward the natives is timely in view of the additional territory mandated to the British Empire.

Chiefs Have Little Authority

After touching upon the slow development of the native he records that the Papuan is centuries behind the Malay or Javanese, and that he has advanced from the nomadic state to that of settled habitations, but there he has stopped. His chiefs have not possessed any widespread authority, having no rajahs or powerful rulers. He has never known slavery, and has never acquired habits of sustained industry. Before the advent of the white man the Papuan lived in a state of more or less constant war with neighboring villages and tribes, and he had to be ready to fight at a moment's notice. Moreover he had no metals, and he had to cultivate the land, to build houses and canoes, and to make weapons with no better implements than sticks, stones and shells.

The Lieutenant-Governor says that it is their plain duty to assist the natives in their rapid transit from the stone age to the twentieth century, and to protect them, through the change brought about in their lives by the arrival of Europeans, and further that as the Papuans were now British subjects it was their duty to establish law and order. The judge remarks that the pacification of the territory has not yet been completed, although much valuable work has been done in recent years, in fact, owing to the untiring energy of magistrates and patrol officers, the last five years had shown a greater advance in this direction than at any other period.

Administration of Justice

An outstanding feature in this work of pacification is that it is accomplished without bloodshed, even, as Judge Murray mentions, among the fiercest tribes. He adds that the patience, pluck and determination displayed by officers in performing their task have never been fully appreciated. The Lieutenant-Governor points out that in Papua the "punitive expedition" with its swift injustice, does not exist, and that they do not punish the village or tribe for a misdemeanor committed by a native. Every effort is made to see that justice is done, even if it involves weeks and sometimes months of strenuous work.

The encouragement of habits of industry in the natives is dealt with by Judge Murray, and he is of the opinion that a young native who has no particular trade probably could do better than to work for a term in a mine or on a plantation, but he thinks that he should be able to look forward to the time when he might make use, for his own advantage, of the lessons so learned.

"If the whole race," adds the judge, "can hope for nothing better than to be, till the end of time, hewers of wood and drawers of water for European settlers, I do not think that they would have much cause to be grateful to the democracy of Australia. It is probable that modern industrialism will offer but little attraction to the Papuan, and we should, therefore, try to discover a form of cultivation which may appeal to him more readily; and this, I think, we shall find in a life based upon the cultivation of the soil for the benefit of himself and others."

The "Culture System"

The Governor adds that the system will work out in a concrete form on the following lines: The government will resume an area of land near a village and declare it a native plantation. The villagers, or a proportion of them, will work out their tax by clearing, planting, and so forth, while the government superintends, and perhaps supplies seed and tools. The crop is to be divided between the government and the villagers, and the proceeds of the government's share are to be paid into a fund, and to be expended for the benefit of the natives generally, and for no other purpose.

This proposal is akin to the "culture system" formerly established in Java, with the all-important difference that the proceeds do not go into general revenue and cannot be used for general purposes of administration, and that there is, therefore, no temptation to a hard-pressed government to increase its share, and consequently no possibility of abuse such as it is said arose in the Dutch colonies.

The cultivation by natives of their own lands has been enforced for many

years under a native regulation which directed the plantation of useful trees, such as coconut, rubber, kapok, and rice.

His Excellency hopes that the system of "native plantations" will be an improvement upon the rather sporadic efforts at planting under the native regulation, and will be more directly under European supervision and control. Such a system will solve many problems of Papuan Administration, though it must be introduced slowly and with great care, and must be prudently managed. The judge says that the advantage that the natives may derive from these plantations is obvious, but the system is also of importance from the point of view of development.

Labor Lack

Lack of labor limits the full development of the territory, for even indentured labor is difficult to obtain, though it shows good returns. This system, therefore, should be supplemented unless the territory is to be left undeveloped, and the "native plantation" system or something akin commends itself to Judge Murray; he imagines that it is the only way the mountainous districts of the interior can be developed. They contain many small pockets rich and suitable enough for cultivation by native owners. On the other hand, they do not offer many areas which will attract European settlement.

The government can do something. Judge Murray declares, to encourage industry among the natives, and so may eventually transfer a tribe of warlike warriors into a race of more or less industrious workmen. The whole tenor of his observation shows that it is his earnest desire to improve the lot of the native, and this augurs well for the future of mandated territories under the control of the British people.

## MASONIC CENTER IN BRIGHTON SECURED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIGHTON, England—Brighton or "London by the Sea" as it is generally known, is a favorite resort not only of all Englishmen but also of all visitors to these shores. Many, however, may not be aware of its importance as a Masonic center, particularly for the Province of Sussex, over which the Duke of Richmond rules as provincial Grand Master. Brighton has two Masonic clubs, one on the main road leading from the railway station to the sea, and another on the sea front itself in a cave, known as the Smugglers' Cave. But the most important meeting place for lodges has always been the Royal Pavilion, and this has now been reopened for Masonic purposes.



The great church tower, "Boston Stump"

poses after being diverted to other purposes for some six years. The distinction of being the first lodge to return to its home belongs to the Royal Clarence, the second oldest lodge in Sussex, whose warrant dates back to 1789. Its only senior is the Howard Lodge of Brothly Love, No. 56, which meets at that other notable seaside resort, Littlehampton, which claims 1786 as the year of its foundation. The reopening of the Royal Pavilion for Masonic purposes happily coincided with the installation meeting of the Royal Clarence Lodge, when William H. Blaber, the son of an initiate of the lodge, was duly installed into the high office of ruler, and, at the conclusion of the ceremony, he gave some very interesting details concerning the lodge.

Mr. Blaber quoted from the Sussex Weekly Advertiser of 1839 to show that the sanction of the Duke of Clarence had to be obtained to the use of his name and title. He concluded with a reference to the movement now in progress for the establishment of a Masonic temple at Brighton, and recalled the fact that as long ago as 1859 members of the Royal Clarence Lodge met representatives of other lodges at the Brighton Town Hall and decided to start a movement for the acquisition of a Masonic temple in the town, while the subject recurred in 1867, when it was reported that attempts to secure a suitable site for the temple had been unsuccessful, and it was decided to approach the Brighton corporation with a view to obtaining the permanent use of the Royal Pavilion for Masonic purposes. It was from that date that the association of Freemasonry with the Royal Pavilion dated.

## BOSTON

Famous Lincolnshire Town, Today, and as the Pilgrims Knew It

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston in Lincolnshire is not the decayed seaport it is generally represented to be, and is indeed for a town of 17,000 inhabitants a community of bustling and vigorous life.

Boston is situated five miles from the open sea, on the navigable river Witham, which here has a tidal rise



Spain Lane, Boston, England

and fall of some 20 feet. That river is picturesque in sketches, rather than beautiful to the actual view. At low tide lofty mud banks are disclosed. Along either side of these are tall timber piles and stagings in every circumstance of age or newness, with lofty wharves and warehouses of antique or modern appearance.

The best residential suburb of Boston is Shirebrook, which indeed claims to be older than Boston itself, for while the town is not mentioned in Domesday Book, Shirebrook finds a place in its pages.

Always a seaport and thriving on trade with Russia, with Sweden and Norway and the Baltic, as well as on

grain, farmers sought to leave these shores; for in 1607 the corporation petitioned that "their borough might be put among the decayed towns." The object was to escape paying subsidies, but the decay was there. The cause of decline was the gradual choking up by mud of the winding river channel. Modern docks, cut about 1852 below Shirebrook, have, together with railways, brought back prosperity; and there seems no reason to doubt but that in the future there will be a considerable expansion.

Sea-borne trade has been shifted below the town except for quite small vessels. It is a pity to observe many of those old warehouses empty, and soon, no doubt, to be dismantled, for they have an architectural distinction which the modern ones wholly lack. Looking at them, we see another reason, apart from their situation, why they are no longer desirable. They are buildings with the small windows that make dark interiors. The modern warehouses have little wall space and much window. Secular architecture has, in fact, followed on exactly the same lines as ecclesiastical, for Romanesque developed into Gothic with few and tiny Norman windows into the vast and lightness fenestration of the sixteenth century.

We find this well exemplified in the case of the great church of Boston: that St. Botolph's whose dedication gave the town its name. The existing church is largely of the decorated and perpendicular periods, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when windows had already attained a great size.

Boston Church entirely dominates the surrounding country. It is said to be the "largest parish church in England." There are several claimants to this dignity. St. Michael's, Coventry, is, however, the largest; but St. Botolph's interior certainly conveys the impression of greater size. It is an amazingly ample and dignified interior. There are ancient memorial brasses, a wonderful series of sculptured "misereere" seats, a beautiful Jacobean pulpit of 1620, far more restrained in style than commonly to be met with of that period, and an effigy of the lady, Dame Margaret Tilney, who placed £5 on the foundations of the great tower, excavated in 1809.

This tower of Boston Church, so noble, so remarkable, known in enduring fashion to all Lincolnshire folk as "Boston Stump" from its singularly blunt outline, rises to a height of 238 feet. It seems astounding that the builder should have had the confidence to raise so lofty and heavy a building upon the banks of a muddy river channel, only some 40 feet from its shore; but the foundations were carried down 30 feet, to a stone bed five feet below the level of the river bottom. For 50 years the work of building the tower was stayed, and then recommenced, being finished without the topmost octagonal stage, which was added at a later period.

## THE YEARS OF THE WAR

changed the order of many things. In some cases, progress was merely retarded, followed by a later bursting forth with redoubled energy. So it has been with the Dahlia. Like the rose and chrysanthemum, the Dahlia is a garden plant with refined flowers of beautiful colors, freely produced and bold in bearing, and it is one of the esteemed members of every good garden. Growers and amateurs are offered a collection of 12 plants, each one named, for 10/6 including package and delivery. In quality, variety and value, this is an exceptional offer.

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like that of King's Lynn, is derived from its trade with foreign parts and from the merchants of other countries who once had houses here, in the times of its great commercial prosperity. For Boston was at one time second only to London as a port. That was in the opening years of the thirteenth century. While London and other ports have developed, Boston has simply stood still.

There was, however, a period when "decayed" might well have been applied here. It was, curiously enough, exactly at the time when the Pil-

grims sought to exhibit a light for sailors making the haven.

The south chapel, used in the eighteenth century and until comparatively recent years as a fire engine house, was restored by citizens of Boston in America in honor of the Rev. John Cotton, who resigned his post as vicar in 1633 and, accompanied by many of Boston's most prominent men, sailed in the Griffin for the new Boston. It is now known as Cotton Chapel.

Boston has never been a good warden of her historic buildings and picturesque corners, and very much



Spain Lane, Boston, England

has been destroyed. The Guildhall is a long, low building of two floors. Built in red brick in the fifteenth century, it was evidently originally of a religious character, from the great church-like window still containing some stained glass, once representing the Twelve Apostles. The two narrow stone cells are survivals of several made in 1552 by order of the Town Council. They are but seven feet long and high, and about five feet across. A staircase once led up to the court room, but when the new sessions-house was built, in 1843, these cells were disused and the staircase to the court and the prisoners' dock was stopped up.

The docks itself was abolished, and its seventeenth century wooden rails and balusters were sold. Only recently have they been repurchased and retrieved from a garden; and they lie in a neglected heap in the basement. In fact, the Boston Town Council for long years seems to have been possessed with a fury of sale or destruction. In 1837 it sold for £600 its ancient and very valuable civic silver plate. Recently it has risen once more to the occasion and has had the parlor, rich in the seventeenth century pitch-pine paneling with noble fireplace and overmantel, all thickly painted in a sealing-wax or Post Office red. It is remarkable indeed that the very fine and curious Henry VIII period linen-dred paneled doors of what was once the municipal strong-room and repository of documents have been allowed to remain in their olden condition.

Assuredly these Bostonians are not sentimentalists; and where such ancient buildings as remain are allowed to exist it is mostly because they can be put to commercial use. The most interesting old warehouses left in the town are, for example, those which face a confectionery factory in Spain Lane, and are used by it. Spain Lane is an exceedingly picturesque nook. It takes its name from the old merchant family of de Spayne. These surviving old stone buildings are perhaps some of those which once belonged to various abbots in Lincolnshire. A row of projecting stone bosses perhaps indicates the means by which the goods were raised or lowered to or from the upper floors.

The very irregularly shaped Market Place, in spite of it containing no buildings of any note, is remarkably suggestive of the central "place" of some foreign towns. This is due not merely to its wide area, but largely to the imposing sight of "Boston Stump," which is as well viewed from this standpoint as from any other, and looks not a little un-English with its lantern stage like a corona, delicately

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supported by flying buttresses at the angles. A not unprofitable time may be spent along the river-side, whose ancient buildings and old-world flavor inevitably recall Longfellow's "—"

I remember the black wharves and the ships, And the sea-tides tossing free: And the Spanish sailors with bearded lips, And the beauty and mystery of the ships, And the magic of the sea.

## LIBERALS WITHDRAW IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick—Announcement has been made by the executive board of the Liberal Association of the federal constituency of York-Sunbury that no Liberal candidate will be placed in the field at the approaching federal by-election in the constituency, but that the official Liberal support will be given to Councilor Ernest W. Stairs, who has been chosen by the United Farmers to represent them in the contest. The battle will thus be between Councilor Stairs and R. B. Hanson, K. C., who was nominated by the government party a short time ago. In their decision the Liberals have chosen discretion as the better part of valor. York-Sunbury is traditionally Conservative in its politics, though Liberalism has grown somewhat in strength in Sunbury of recent years. Whatever may be the fate of Councilor Stairs, political observers are agreed that a Liberal candidate would have no chance of success against a Conservative nominee in the constituency, and the entry of a Liberal as a third candidate in the contest would render Mr. Hanson's victory absolutely certain. The Conservative view is that Mr. Hanson is certain of election in any case, and it is probable that this is the opinion of most observers.

Andrew Hayden, secretary of the National Liberal Executive, was present at the meeting of the local executive at which the decision was reached not to split the anti-government vote by placing a Liberal nominee in the field. Nothing has become known, however, to give any indication as to whether or not the decision was counseled by Mr. Hayden. The general assumption is that he advised against making any nomination. Some time ago Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, whose representative Mr. Hayden would be at the meeting here, made the announcement that every election would be contested by the Liberals. Later, however, there have been signs that he wishes to avoid any clashing with the Farmers party, or, as it is officially known at Ottawa, the National Progressive Party, where it can be avoided; and York-Sunbury is a constituency where a Liberal clash with the Farmers would be profitless. It is for this reason that it is assumed that Mr. Hayden did not urge the Liberals to the constituency to enter the contest.

## INTERNATIONAL ROAD PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—An effort is being made to arrange for the construction of a main road north and south through the western part of this Province, to form a link with the Roosevelt Highway, providing American and Canadian automobile tourists with a good road for inter-communication between Montana and Saskatchewan. As the result of a joint conference between J. R. Reid, superintendent of highways for the federal government, and the road commissioners of Montana, held at Malta, a road on the Canadian side will be constructed from Battleford south, through Swift Current to the international boundary. The main highway from Malta reaches the boundary a mile east and a further conference will be held to provide for the connecting grade.

## EGYPT MAY BOYCOTT MINISTER OF COLONIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Egyptian politicians have certainly been busy recently. A few weeks ago most of the members of the delegation which had been authorized by the country to negotiate with the powers and especially, of course, with Great Britain, with a view to establishing definitely its political future, returned to Egypt ostensibly with the purpose of sounding popular opinion further on the proposals of the Milner Commission. Should the actual situation appear to be confused, its explanation will probably be found in the fact that in few countries is the gallery given more attention by the political actors. Unfortunately the gallery, with its very noisy press, is the voice of the country, because quite 90 per cent of the population—mostly fellahs—is inarticulate. Unfortunately, too, the politicians appear largely to be playing-act instead of acting according to their own convictions.

This is largely the explanation of "Zaghoul's Wobble," the subject of a recent editorial in The Christian Science Monitor which has attracted considerable attention in both the local English and Arabic newspapers. In fact there are few if any Egyptian politicians who do not "wobble." There is at least one point, however, on which actor and gallery seem quite definitely to have no wish to be included "within the elastic circle of the British Empire." This phrase of Mr. Churchill in a speech given a few days after his appointment to the Colonial Office called forth unanimous censure in all the native press and a deluge of telegrams of protest from what are known as moderates and extremists alike.

It is curious that within a few days after such an utterance, which has since remained unmodified, the full text of the Milner Commission report, which recognizes Egypt's national independence and which the great store of the educated Egyptians set on it, should be made public. Further, it is announced that Mr. Churchill is coming to Egypt and of course all loyal Egyptians have decided to boycott him. Then, Zaghoul's opponents have not relinquished their attack on him one whit and reports of disagreements between members of the delegation and their chief are assiduously disseminated. So the politicians are very busy.

In spite of this, however, the country is wonderfully quiet. After all, cotton in Egypt is very important, if not exclusively so. The price has been falling steadily with but slight recoveries, until today it is difficult to find purchasers. A large part of the 1920 crop remains unsold, and it is therefore not surprising that most people are too much preoccupied to take a very deep interest in politics, especially as very many of the ignorant fellahs attribute the fall in cotton prices to the possibility of Egypt's independence. To keep both politicians and fellahs fully occupied today is probably a very wise course.

## AUSTRIA'S BIG DEFICIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—The Minister of Finance recently submitted a supplementary budget in the National Assembly when he stated that the deficit which stood at 12,500,000,000 crowns last July had increased to 42,200,000,000 crowns. This sum included 2,200,000,000 necessary for interest on credit, food and material which the Allies had supplied to Austria. The estimate, he stated, would probably decide for the time being at any rate not to collect "back payments," in which case the deficit would be reduced to 39,000,000,000 crowns.

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| 16 Gloves                       | 36 Boys' Outfitting            |
| 17 Headkerchiefs                | 37 Girls' Outfitting           |
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## SHARP CRITICISM OF MR. DANIELS

New Book Summarizes Testimony of Naval Officers Before Senate Committee on Controversy With Rear Admiral Sims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Policies of naval warfare and naval administration advocated by Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims, who commanded American naval forces in European waters during the world war, and whose criticism of the Navy Department brought on him the wrath of Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, are earnestly championed in a book about to be published summarizing the naval lessons of the world war, which is now on file in the Navy Department.

Lieut. Tracy Barrett Kittredge, formerly associated with Admiral Sims, compiled this volume on the basis of the testimony given by naval officers under oath before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, the substance of which he finds amounts to a complete vindication of the Sims charges and a conviction of the former Secretary of endangering the national safety and the efficacy of American naval arms through failure to observe the fundamentals of successful naval warfare. The dedication of Lieutenant Kittredge's volume is as follows:

"To Admiral William Snowden Sims, United States Navy.  
"The concentration of the spirit of the Navy, its leader in its successful operations against the foreign foe, its defender against internal danger, this volume is dedicated."

### Rear Admiral Sims' Introduction

The introduction to the book is written by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, who charges that "certain Navy officers had not sacrificed or endangered their positions by putting through important measures without his (Secretary Daniels') knowledge," the Navy would have entered the war "wholly unprepared."

Rear Admiral Fiske makes the charge that in his answer to the allegations of Admiral Sims, Secretary Daniels "in oral official testimony before congressional committees, made many statements about important naval matters in his cognizance that were absolutely false."

Admiral Fiske's introduction follows:

"This book is a record of official testimony given to Congress by Navy officers under oath.

"It shows that the principal naval lesson of the war is the menace to the national honor and safety that was involved in committing the management of the Navy to unworthy hands.

"The Secretary of the Navy should be a man of the highest order of ability, knowledge and foresight. This book shows that Secretary Daniels was so far below this standard that the Navy would have been caught wholly unprepared when we entered the war and would have been ineffective during the war if certain Navy officers had not sacrificed or endangered their positions by putting through important measures without his knowledge.

"The Secretary of the Navy should be a man of high character. This book shows that Secretary Daniels, both in writing over his official signature and in oral official testimony before Congressional committees, made many statements about important naval matters in his cognizance that were absolutely false.

(Signed) "BRADLEY A. FISKE."

### Conclusions Reached

The conclusions reached by Lieutenant Kittredge follow:  
The size and strength of the navy, the types of ships and other craft, to compose the fighting fleet, the strategic plans for the use of the navy in war, must be determined by a careful analysis of the kind and extent of naval power necessary to assure national defense and the maintenance of national policy.

"The naval policy must be modified from time to time to meet world developments, especially progress in material inventions and changes in world politics. It is absurd and useless to build warships except for definite purposes. These purposes can only be determined by a consideration of the use to which the navy would be put. This, in turn, depends upon international relations.

"From 1913 to 1917 these principles were consistently ignored and violated. Naval policy was not formulated to suit world conditions and our own national policies. As a result, when our intervention in the war became necessary the navy was unable for a long period to support by successful operations our national policies.

"The Navy Department must be reorganized. It must be given an organization adapted to war purposes and primarily intended to conduct wars successfully. The navy exists in time of peace only that we may depend on its fighting effectiveness in time of war. The department should be so organized as to provide a definite delegation of authority and to place the making of purely naval decisions in the hands of properly qualified men, while leaving the de-

termination of general policy in the hands of the representative of the national Administration, the Secretary of the Navy.

"No officer should hold a high command who has not successfully completed the Naval War College course. The ability shown by officers in the work of the Naval War College should be largely considered in determining their promotions and assignments. Appointments to high commands at the initiative of the civilian secretary alone is fatal to efficiency. The secretary should be obliged to select officers recommended or approved by his senior naval advisors. They alone are in a position to judge of the professional as distinguished from the political and social accomplishments of an officer.

"The navy itself must clarify its thought, unify its efforts. It must work for the efficiency of the navy and good of the country. It must resist any tendency to disregard military needs and to use the navy as a political tool. The officers of the navy must maintain the spirit of their service and unite against such mistaken policies as such ignoring of real necessities as have occurred during the last Administration. The navy must clean house, eradicate cynicism and brand the time servers in its own ranks who betray the navy for their personal advancement.

"The country must take a more active interest in the welfare of its first line of defense. It must insist on having full and correct reports of the condition of the navy. It must demand and exact a full responsibility from the officials entrusted with the direction and administration of the navy. Naval officers should be permitted a greater liberty of expression in order that the repetition of such a demoralizing tyranny as that of Mr. Daniels may be prevented."

## SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. VIVIANI'S VISIT

Authority of Committee of Which He Is Member Broad Enough to Cover Amendments to Covenant to Please America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The visit of René Viviani, now bound for the United States aboard La Lorraine, assumes added significance from a document received yesterday by the League of Nations news bureau here. This is the full text of the report made by the Spanish representative to the Council, Count Quiñones de Leon, on the formation of a commission on amendments to the Covenant.

Appended to this report is the resolution finally adopted by the Council accepting the report and providing for the commission in question, of which Mr. Viviani is a member.

The report refers to the Assembly resolution calling for the appointment of such a commission, and points out that the first duty of the Council is to carry out the special task entrusted to it by the Assembly.

"But," says the report, "it can, and indeed must, act with the most complete and entire liberty in carrying out this duty."

The commission "should enjoy the most complete freedom in order to examine, in form and manner, what it may consider to be the most suitable, both the amendments which have been hitherto proposed and those amendments which shall be submitted to it in due course, as well as any others which may be suggested by an examination of the Covenant or by circumstances in general."

This part of the report concludes with a recommendation that "the commission might extend its report so as to include all reforms of a constitutional character which it might consider to be relevant."

In other words, the Committee of Eleven, which was later appointed by the Council, is authorized to consider not only the amendments brought before the Assembly by several state delegations, or the amendments that may be submitted to the Secretariat before March 31, under the resolution adopted by the Assembly, but any changes of the Covenant that the commission itself or the Council because of changed circumstances may find desirable.

The commission appointed by the Council, which is to submit its initial report on June 1, has A. J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council of Great Britain, as chairman. The other members are René Viviani, Victor Scialoja, Italian Senator; Mr. Hatoyama of Japan; Fernandez Prada of Spain; Don Anthony J. Restrepo of Colombia; Sir Robert Borden, former Prime Minister of Canada; Dr. John Charles Blanco, Uruguayan Minister to France; Dr. Beichmann of Norway; Dr. Edward Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia; and a Chinese member who probably will be Dr. Wellington Koo.

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## BRITISH MOVEMENT TO REDUCE WAGES

Sliding Scale Plan, Decreasing Wages According to Fall in Cost of Living, Adopted in Several of Leading Industries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Monday).—The wages reduction movement in Great Britain is gathering momentum, and is taking diverse forms. On the railways and in public services, the woolen textile industry and other smaller trades, limited reductions are operating automatically under the sliding scales, fixed some time ago on the cost of living basis, which on March 1 fell to 141 per cent above that of July, 1914, compared with 151 per cent on February 1. This idea is now being extended to trades in which the workers fondly hoped, until recently, that they would succeed in converting all war increases into permanent wages. Builders' operatives are balloting on a scheme under which wages would, as the cost of living fell, be lowered gradually to a point well above the pre-war standard.

**Employers' Drastic Proposals**  
In the chemical trades, however, a much more drastic proposal has just been presented to the workers in the shape of an ultimatum. Employers have devised a sliding scale, which begins with wages at 1s. 6d. an hour under the existing conditions, and descends until the low pre-war laborers' rate of 7d. per hour is reached. They say that this will be put into operation whether the men object or not. Union officials demand arbitration and hint at resistance if this procedure, which was accepted by the men when demands for increases were made, is refused.

In some other trades, employers are proposing to abolish or reduce substantially bonuses and war increases. A general conference of representatives of employers and workers in the South Wales steel and tinplate trades recently failed to agree on the demand of the employers that bonuses should be cut by 50 per cent. Reduction in railwaymen's wages will amount to 5s. The last revision was operative from January 1 last, when the cost of living figures for December stood at 149. The figures now published, 141, are therefore a reduction of 23 points, which, in accordance with the agreement providing for the fall or rise of 1s. for every five points, will bring the men's wages down by 5s. a week.

**Wages Board to Meet**  
The Central Wages Board is meeting at an early date formally to approve the alteration in the sliding scale. The parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress had under consideration at a recent meeting the question of wage reductions, and came to the conclusion that the most satisfactory way of dealing with the matter will be by convening conferences of groups of industries who are faced with a position of that kind, and that the proposal will be carried out so as to come to a common understanding as to the attitude to be taken up.

## LAND CONCESSIONS IN MEXICO RETURNED

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Land concessions in the State of Chihuahua, totaling more than 3,700,000 acres, granted Gen. Luis Terrazas during the regime of President Diaz have been returned to government control through a decree issued by President Obregon. The reason for the reversal is said to be General Terrazas' failure to comply with his contract with the government, which stipulated the establishment within ten years of numerous villages with improvements, the division of the land into small tracts for the benefit of the peons, and a survey of the boundary of the concession.

## MAJ.-GEN. H. LIGGETT RETIRE FROM ARMY

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Major-General Hunter Liggett, commander of the first American army in the world war, retired yesterday as an active army officer, after 42 years of service. A telegram from the War Department notified General Liggett that he had

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been relieved of army duty with the rank of Major-General. It also stated that Brig.-Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, commander at Camp Lewis and ranking officer in the ninth corps area, would be in command of the area pending further orders.

General Liggett, who participated in every major operation of the American forces in France, has the official distinction of having commanded the largest mobile fighting unit in the history of the world. As a Lieutenant-General, in command of the first American army, he was in charge of 1,200,000 men, including five French divisions and 5000 field pieces. With this force, in October, 1918, he launched the great drive upon the forces of the Crown Prince in the Argonne.

## PARTY PATRONAGE VALUE DECLINES

Civil Service Commissioner Asserts That Political Appointments Are More and More Coming Into Disfavor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—What action President Harding will take with regard to the executive order issued by President Wilson relative to the appointment of postmasters throughout the United States is a question of much importance to those interested in the extension of the merit system in appointments. Should President Harding return to the "spoils system" by revoking the order in effect at the present time, 12,899 postmasterships of the first, second and third classes would be affected by his ruling.

While rumors have been going the rounds to the effect that the Republican Administration plans to overturn the civil service provisions so far as they apply to postmasterships, these rumors, to date, have been unconfirmed. An attempt was made to reach Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, in regard to this proposed change, but he was out of the city yesterday. John C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster-General, stated that he knew of nothing confirming such reports.

During his term of office Mr. Wilson issued an executive order which, so far as was possible, took the appointment of postmasters out of politics. This order, issued March 31, 1917, provided that a competitive examination must be held by the Civil Service Commission to test the fitness of applicants to fill vacancies in the position of postmaster at any office of the first, second and third classes, if such vacancy is not filled by nomination of some person within the competitive classified civil service. Following the examination, the name of the highest qualified eligible for appointment is certified by the Civil Service Commission to be postmaster, and the name is in turn submitted to the President. The President then nominates the successful candidate, but his nomination must be confirmed by the Senate.

"During these years there has been a growing tendency to regard patronage privileges as of doubtful value, for a political appointment usually results in a number of disgruntled candidates and one ingrate," said Herbert E. Morgan of the Civil Service Commission. "Also, purely on grounds of economy and efficiency, appointments for political reasons are more and more coming into disfavor by those who may claim the title of statesman, for it is realized that the proper training of an administrative officer of the government up to the point where he may have a vigorous grasp and accurate knowledge of his duties is very costly, and that once a federal official becomes thoroughly trained in his work, the government suffers a loss if he is removed to make room for an appointee whose claim to the office rests principally upon his service to the party in power."

Those interested in the merit system of promotion are working for the passage of an act by Congress to place the position of postmaster under the Civil Service Commission law. Mr. Wilson's executive order went as far as was possible under the present rules.

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## NEW ATTACK UPON DRY AMENDMENT

Brief Filed in Supreme Court Questioning Validity of the Requirement That It Be Ratified Within Seven Years

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The entirely new attack on the validity of the prohibition amendment, based upon the requirement that it be ratified within seven years, was made yesterday in the Supreme Court. The attack was made in a brief filed by counsel for J. J. Dillon of San Francisco, charged with violation of the prohibition enforcement act. Mr. Dillon is seeking a writ of habeas corpus.

The provision attacked was offered first by then Senator Harding when the amendment was being proposed in the Senate.

The section making the entire article inoperative unless ratified within seven years, the brief asserts, specifically violates Article V of the Constitution, which gives Congress no power to impose a limit on ratification "or to otherwise attempt to control what the legislatures of the states shall do in their deliberations."

The brief quoted Senator Harding in offering the provision as having "clearly" stated that his vote for the resolution was conditioned on this provision being approved, and quoted Senator Borah as having called attention then to the unconstitutionality of the section.

### Inconsistency Seen

Promiscuous Sales of Beer by Drug-gists Declared to Be Impossible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"It is an astounding proposition that beer can be sold at soda fountains, with all that it implies," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general-counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, recently. "I cannot believe that Mr. Palmer is correctly quoted. This statement makes clearer than ever the vice in the former opinion."

"Even if part of the former opinion is good law, and beer may be prescribed as a medicine, the law says that no physician shall prescribe liquor unless after careful examination, or in emergencies, upon the best information obtainable; no prescription shall be filled more than once, and each prescription shall be marked canceled when filled. A complete record, alphabetically arranged, must be kept in a book prescribed by the commissioner."

"The records of the doctor and the druggist are open to inspection. No one but a licensed pharmacist may fill the prescription. The doctor or druggist may have his permit revoked at any time he violates the law. Those restrictions will prevent the sale of beer at soda fountains. The hazard in the trade will be such that reputable physicians and druggists will refuse to handle this booze medicine in most places. Only 22 per cent of the doctors are willing now to accept the hazard before this opinion. The opinion applies only to about nine states. The druggists went on record in 1919 against selling even whisky in drug stores. It is to be hoped they will oppose the converting of their stores into booze emporiums under this ruling of the former Attorney-General. The prescription can only be filled at drug stores, and if they do not handle the beer, no one can get it, even if he has a prescription."

"The suggestion of Mr. Palmer that this beer ruling 'will serve to lessen the hardships of prohibition and decrease the resentment to the Volstead act' is a gratuity. No effective state prohibition law ever recognized beer as a medicine. The United States Pharmacopoeia never recognized beer

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as a medicine. The only manifest result of this ruling is to make enforcement more difficult. We have a number of plans with which to fight this beer opinion, and will use them as the occasion demands until the effect of the opinion is overruled or changed in the law."

## FACTIONS CLASH IN PACKER PARLEY

Employers Oppose Contention That the Wage Arbitration Agreement Still Is in Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representatives of the packers' employees yesterday stood squarely on the arbitration agreement entered into between them and the "Big Five" packing interests during the war. This declaration was made at the conference called by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, for the purpose of ironing out their differences.

The representatives of the packers in turn opposed the employees' contentions with the result that no definite headway was made during the day's conferences, the meeting breaking up late in the afternoon. Secretary Davis is to take the matter into the Cabinet meeting this morning, thereby putting the issue squarely up to President Harding.

Following yesterday's conferences, the Department of Labor had no statement to make other than the fact that the meeting would be continued at 3 o'clock today.

At the morning conference Secretary Davis met the representatives of the packers' employees separately. Both the packers' and the employees' representatives were present at the afternoon session, which was also attended by Herbert Hoover and Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Agriculture, respectively. When the conference was called it was agreed that the secretaries of Labor, Commerce and Agriculture should act as mediators in the case, with the hope that they would be able to adjust the differences between the two factions, thus avoiding a threatened strike by the employees of the packing industry and a possible serious interruption of the food supply movement.

Before the meeting, Secretary Davis stated that he planned to call in both Secretary Hoover and Secretary Wallace.

"If a question arises relating to European conditions, he declared, 'I will call upon Secretary Hoover's knowledge of conditions there. On questions in which the matter of the stock industry is involved, I will ask Secretary Wallace's advice in the matter.'"

At the conference the employees' representatives are contending that by cutting the wages of the employees 12 1/2 per cent, and by lengthening the working day by two hours, the packers are breaking their agreement. The employees also contend that the country is still at war.

Preceding yesterday's conference, the two employees' representatives, Dennis Lane, secretary of the Amalgamated Order of Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America, and R. S. Brennan, attorney for that association—conferred with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. President Gompers assured the representatives of the federation's support.

"It goes without saying that the packing unions will have the moral

support of the American Federation of Labor," he said. "The fact that the representatives bring with them a vote showing the almost unanimous support of their rank and file is an added reason for their counting on our support."

## POPULAR VOTE FOR JEWISH OFFICERS

Congress to Be Organized Permanently Before October 31—Election Scheduled for June

NEW YORK, New York.—Officers of the American Jewish Congress, which will be organized permanently before October 31, will be chosen by popular vote among the 3,000,000 Jews in the United States at an election on June 15. This was decided in a resolution adopted at a conference on Sunday of more than 200 delegates from eastern states. Candidates will be decided upon at a meeting of the nominating committee to be called three weeks before the election.

Speakers Sunday included Dr. Shmarya Levin, world Zionist leader and one of the first citizens of the newly established Palestine State and Dr. Samuel Rice of Prague, Czechoslovakia. Dr. Levin reported on the anti-Semitic agitation in Eastern Europe and referred to its appearance in this country. He declared it was more necessary than ever before to accomplish the resurrection of Palestine as the Jewish homeland.

Morris Rothenburg, chairman of the executive committee, presented its report, reviewing the work of the congress in 1920, its activity in establishing the rights of Jews in eastern Europe and efforts to halt anti-Semitic propaganda and programs in Poland. The delegates were told that reports from Soviet Russia state that the government is disrupting all Jewish organizations and is threatening Jewish cultural life with disintegration. The activities of the congress in furthering the cause of the Jews must continue, he declared.

## MATEWAN TRIAL ENDS IN ACQUITTAL

WILLIAMSON, West Virginia.—The 16 defendants in the Matewan battle trial were acquitted yesterday. The acquittal was on the charge of killing Albert C. Felts, a detective, and the defendants were remanded to jail pending bond arrangements on six other indictments charging them with having been implicated in the death of six detectives killed with Felts. The trial consumed 44 days.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LOW COTTON GOODS  
PRICES GO LOWER

While Some Claim Further Reductions Do Not Stimulate Trade, Others Find Brisk Buying at Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The burden of readjustment here still more heavily on primary cotton goods markets during the past week, and prices, already considered down to bed-rock costs, went still lower in the effort to find a level at which buying could be or would be resumed. In some quarters there were indications that that level had finally been found, but in others the price reductions resulted in more or less demoralization and tended to upset rather than restore confidence.

The fundamental weakness in the price structure is due primarily to the lack of financial stability in some of the southern mills. Many of these plants made tremendous sums during the boom period of a year or a year and a half ago. Capitalization was increased by way of the stock dividend route, and very liberal cash disbursements were made to stockholders, speculation in mill shares attained very much larger proportions than was the case with New England textile manufacturing corporations, and the entire southern financial structure became highly inflated. Reserves were increased, but the provisions in this respect were infinitesimal when compared to what New England manufacturers put by in preparation for the day of readjustment that all knew was coming. The result today, after six months of depression, finds many of the southern mills with their reserves exhausted, or nearly so. Many such mills have become dependent upon the advances made them by the large selling houses for their month to month working capital. This has been going on now for several months, and some of the selling houses are finding heroic measures necessary in order to get back some of the money they have advanced. They are selling the products of such mills at whatever price it will bring, regardless of the loss to the mill which that course involves.

## Touches Six Cents a Yard

Forced down by such desperate selling measures, the market prices on print cloth today have finally touched a level on the basis of 6 cents a yard for 35½-inch 53½-yard 64 by 60s. That means practically 32 cents a pound, a price which involves loss to even the most efficiently managed mill on today's labor costs.

Carded yarns have been sold on a basis of 23 cents a pound for single 20s, and this level has been brought about by the ruthless selling methods noted above. No spinner can turn out carded yarns at that price on today's labor costs, even if he gets his raw material at 5 cents a pound.

The result is seen in the recent wholesale shipments of cotton manufacturing establishments in the south and the heavy curtailment in others both there and in New England. Eastern mills and many southern plants, as well, make no pretense of being able to compete at such price levels and have retired from the market, until the distressed selling shall have ceased.

Apparently the bottom has been reached, at least in print cloths, for offers to buy in several large lots at the 6-cent basis could not be filled in the market at the close of the week, though there were plenty of goods available a quarter of a cent higher.

In the fine goods market combed yarn fabrics of some little activity following the action of manufacturers in further reducing prices. Business was nearly all for spot or very near-by delivery, as present price levels are considered by manufacturers impossible for goods that are not yet in process.

## Rock-Bottom Prices Stir Trade

The ease with which some of the larger manufacturers, such as the Amoskeag, have sold out their entire production in a few days following the naming of extremely low prices tends to prove a latent buying power in the market that is ready to come forward whenever advantageous prices are offered. Business in finished goods is reported to be progressing very favorably and steadily, but converters and jobbers are very cautious in their purchases because of the reason that the widespread idleness and short time throughout the country incident to the readjustment process has greatly reduced the buying power of the masses. The goods that are moving most freely are those of a cheaper character that go into everyday consumption even when the housewife is counting every last penny before buying.

The curtailment of the past six months has affected the total output of goods very materially and its effects are just beginning to be seen in the difficulty jobbers find in getting hold of goods of the cheaper standard makes when they want them. The pressure for such goods is expected to grow greater as it becomes evident how very little there is in intermediate channels, and this condition is looked to as the probable starting point of the improvement which manufacturers are predicting will set in not later than June.

## PITTSBURGH BANKS MERGE

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The First National Bank of Pittsburgh is preparing to take over in a merger the Peoples National Bank and the Peoples Savings Trust Company of this city. The aggregate deposits of the new bank will be \$70,000,000, and the capital and surplus close to \$20,000,000.

SILVER MARKET  
PRICES IN LONDON

Heavy Reductions Indicate That Commodity Was Cheap and Would Be If in Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—So heavy a reduction in the price of silver from 89½ to 82d. (or 64 per cent in little more than a year) would, in normal circumstances, suggest that the quotation today should be considered cheap. It might be so regarded if silver were wanted, but now that the Continent has refrained from acquiring silver, India alone remains the quarter to which we can look with any degree of reliance as a possible absorber. This ultimate resource has now failed to afford substantial support, owing to the action of American banks (who had attached apparently undue importance to the influence of the Pittman Act) having inundated the bazaars with supplies to such a degree as to undermine their confidence. The continued fall of the rupee naturally discourages optimistic views as to the future. Still, we must not lose sight of the ancient affection possessed by India for this metal. A return toward its pre-war value ought to stimulate exports of gold (of which India possesses very large accumulations) in exchange for silver so appreciated by its vast population. So far as China is concerned visible and invisible stocks are more than ample for actual needs.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Cincinnati will send its first cargo by the all-water route to the Pacific Coast via the Ohio River, Gulf of Mexico, and the Panama Canal. The rail rate for shipment, which includes planes, phonographs, and soap, is quoted at \$4 a 100 pounds, compared with the water rate of \$2.35.

The Finnish Government has obtained a 4½ per cent 10-year loan from four Swedish banks amounting to 250,000,000 Finnish marks. Payment rates will be 30 Swedish crowns for 100 Finnish marks, which makes the interest rate 12 per cent.

For the first time since 1914 the pound sterling is quoted at a premium in Buenos Aires. The cable rate on London closed Friday at 46½d., equivalent to a premium of 2 per cent on the pound.

The harbor of Kingston, Jamaica, is to be improved at a cost of \$5,000,000, according to a plan of the Jamaican Government. One of the surrendered German floating docks has been offered by the British Government. It is hoped that the improvements will tend to attract ships passing through the Panama Canal, to Kingston.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, Stamford, Connecticut, announces a shutdown from March 24 to April 4, because of lack of business. Three thousand workers are at present employed.

In 1920 the United States imported 84 times as much merchandise as it did a hundred years ago. It sold abroad 185 times as much domestic merchandise, and the value of its foreign commerce was 106 times that of 1821.

A dispatch from Monterey says that the Mexican Government has increased the duty on linseed oil 100 per cent. Flax planters and oil manufacturers in the state of Jalisco, where flax is largely grown, have found that the industry is being threatened owing to a decline in the price of the oil and heavy imports from the United States.

The Canada Steel Foundries Company, Ltd., has indefinitely closed its plant because of the refusal of employees to accept a 20 per cent reduction. The company agreed, if the men would accept the cut, to do its best to secure fresh orders so that no one would be thrown out of employment.

Exports of copper from the United States last week totaled 5,763,000 pounds, of which 2,902,000 pounds went to Germany; 400,000 pounds to England; 400,000 pounds to France and 60,000 pounds to Belgium. Exports for March thus far total 25,298,000 pounds.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices remained firm yesterday, closing about even with Saturday's last quotations. March closed at 1.52½ and May at 1.42. Corn held steady, May closing at 65½, July at 68½, and September at 70½. Hog prices were higher, a few sales being made at an advance of 25 points. Provisions also were stronger. May rye 1.35½, July rye 1.34½, May barley 66, May pork 20.90, May lard 11.80, July lard 12.15, May ribs 11.47, July ribs 11.85.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Monday	Tuesday	Party
Sterling	82.11	82.11	82.11
France (French)	89.74	89.74	89.74
France (Belgian)	87.94	87.94	87.94
France (Swiss)	12.94	12.94	12.94
Lire	83.91	83.91	83.91
Guineas	34.83	34.83	34.83
German marks	0.1824	0.1811	0.1820
Canadian dollar	27.74	27.74	27.74
Argentine peso	32.72	34	34.25
Drachmas (Greek)	0.748	0.748	0.748
Pasetas	1.398	1.394	1.393
Swedish kroner	2.505	2.504	2.500
Norwegian kroner	1.688	1.690	1.680
Danish kroner	1.732	1.725	1.680

## CALIFORNIA'S OIL PRODUCTION

SAN FRANCISCO, California—California's oil production in February averaged 327,864 barrels daily, compared with 331,156 in January, a decrease of 3322 barrels, according to the Standard Oil Company of California. February was the largest month with the exception of January, with daily output. Total for the month (only 23 days) was 9,130,192 barrels.

NEW SOUTH WALES  
WHEAT SALE PLAN

Method of Payment to Farmers by Government Pool Is Explained by the Minister for Agriculture to Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Sales have been effected by the Wheat Board for export at equal to 9s. per bushel (of 60 pounds) f.o.b. The market is expected to improve later in the season.

Mr. Dunn, New South Wales Minister for Agriculture, explained in the Legislative Assembly the mode in which growers are to be paid by the pool (the Wheat Board) for their grain.

"It was arranged," he said, "that certificates for the 1920-21 harvest were payable from January 14, 1921. Certificates were divided into three parts, the first part for the initial advance of 2s. 6d. per bushel, the second part for the second advance of 2s. 6d. per bushel, payable on April 30. This part of the certificate will be payable at any bank within the state to which the wheat has been delivered, and will be transferable by indorsement of the grower.

"Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum will be allowed on certificates presented for two months. Upon the first advance interest will commence from the date of the certificate. Upon the second advance interest will commence from May 1, 1921, or from the date of certificate, whichever is later. Interest will cease upon due notice being given by the states' organizations. The third part of the certificate will be known as 'Certificate for Surplus' and will be on practically the same lines as hitherto."

The additional 2s. 6d. a bushel guaranteed by the state is additional to the above certificates.

STUDEBAKER AUTO  
COMPANY REPORT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The report of the Studebaker Corporation for 1920 coupled with President Erskine's remarks on present business and the outlook give stockholders considerable satisfaction. On the basis of last year's showing and current operations there appears little possibility of a cut in the 7½ common dividend rate when directors meet April 30.

Except in number of cars turned out and net per share, Studebaker's activities last year broke all records, as indicated in the following tabulation:

Year	Output	Net sales	Net profit	Per share
1919	51,474	\$90,682,362	\$3,322,064	\$15.18
1920	52,358	\$83,352,307	\$3,123,357	\$15.18
1918	42,367	\$62,087,397	\$2,884,194	\$10.42
1917	40,457	\$50,147,515	\$2,500,740	\$9.18
1916	36,885	\$41,988,594	\$2,124,245	\$8.17
1915	34,945	\$38,539,006	\$1,967,225	\$7.52
1914	35,460	\$44,444,223	\$4,444,966	\$12.84
1913	35,410	\$41,464,949	\$3,772,473	\$11.17
1912	32,823	\$36,440,327	\$2,313,245	\$9.99
1911	22,655	\$28,487,847	\$1,653,582	\$7.47

\*After preferred dividends.

Studebaker closed the year with less than 3000 finished cars on hand. Balance sheet as of December 31 showed the company in fairly easy financial position, with quick assets of \$1,367,497, more than two and a half times current liabilities of \$16,337,164, making net working capital \$25,030,333. Against \$5,500,000 notes payable, the company had \$4,236,234 in cash. Inventories of \$23,076,793, of which \$6,058,437 represented the new South Bend plant, compared with \$20,607,338 at the close of 1919. From their peak of about \$31,000,000 in the fall of 1920 inventories were reduced about \$1,000,000 a month in the last quarter.

Since the beginning of this year the company's position has greatly improved. Inventories are understood to have been further reduced approximately \$2,000,000, which brings supplies of raw materials not far from normal.

MOTORS GO UP IN  
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Trading in the stock market was largely professional yesterday, motors being the chief exceptions to the downward trend. Moderate advances in motors and affiliated issues were offset by irregular reaction elsewhere. High-grade rails extended their declines, and equipments, shippings and oils fell back. Steels were generally inactive. Call money was easier, with high at 8½ and low at 6. Sales total 687,809 shares.

The close was heavy: Steel 80½, off 1; Studebaker 69½, up ½; Endicott-Johnson 63, up 1; Reading 67, off 1½; Mexican Petroleum 14½, off 3.

## DANISH-AMERICAN TRADE

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The trade between America and Denmark is likely to develop and to assume more definite shapes. This, among other commodities, applies to butter, and two leading men connected with this trade, Mr. Holdebaek-Nielsen, director for the Aalborg Cooperative Butter Sale Union, and Consul Krause of Horsens, have already left for the United States of America as representatives for the purpose of making definite arrangements for the butter export to America. They purport establishing sale bureaux for these export unions in New York.

CANADIAN TRADE  
LESS IN FEBRUARY

Decline of \$39,600,000 in the Total Commerce, Compared With Same Month Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—A decline of \$39,600,000 in the total trade of Canada for February, as compared with that for February last year, is the outstanding feature of the latest trade returns. The decline is manifested in both imports and exports, though being more noticeable in the latter than in the former. The imports of \$71,970,000 were \$15,500,000 below those for last February, while the total exports were \$66,315,000, or approximately \$24,000,000 below those for the same month last year.

The falling off in imports was undoubtedly due both to a decline in values and to reduced demand. Importations of textiles, fibers, and their products during the month, which stood at \$10,747,558, showed a decline of \$13,601,921, as compared with the figures for February, 1920.

While the figures for trade by countries are not yet available, it would seem from the returns by classifications that imports from the United States, making due allowance for decrease in prices, have been fairly well maintained. In iron and steel and manufactures thereof is another classification the imports of which are drawn largely from the United States. Imports have been well maintained, these having been \$13,785,894, as compared with \$13,976,717 for the same month in 1920.

The total imports for the 11 months ending February were \$1,147,558,237, as compared with \$922,018,304 for the same period in 1919-20. The increase in imports is not now being maintained nearly as strongly as it was a few months ago, due in a large measure to the decline in shipments from the United Kingdom.

Exports of foods were slightly higher than a year ago, but other agricultural and vegetable products show a falling off; decreases are noted also in textiles, chemicals, iron and steel, ores, and two wood. The total exports for the eleven months ending February were \$1,140,960,244, as compared with \$1,188,439,000 for the same period in the preceding year. The decline, however, has been confined almost entirely to re-exports.

The duty collected during the month was \$10,285,460, compared with \$14,966,558 in February, 1920.

OIL SHARES FLABBY  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Oil shares were flabby on the stock exchange yesterday. Shell Transport & Trading was 5½ and Mexican Eagle 5 3-16. Hopes that the coal labor controversy will be settled soon led to greater stability in the oil shares.

Bar descriptions were soft in sympathy with New York exchange. Changes in home rails were slight and mixed. Grand Trunks were maintained. South American rails were neglected.

Glit-edged investment issues were weaker, but alterations were small. Continental loans were steady. Mexican were firmer. An easier tone was noted in diamonds. Kaffirs were dull.

Generally business was slow and the markets hesitated. A holiday feeling was in evidence.

Consols for money 47, Grand Trunk 5, De Beers 10, Rand Mines 2½, bar silver 33½ per ounce, money 5½ per cent, discount rates, short 7 per cent, three months 6½ per cent.

EFFECT OF CHANGE  
IN RESERVE REPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Federal Reserve Board's recasting of the reserve system statements, whereby "uncollected items" among assets and "deferred availability" item among liabilities have been removed from consideration in calculating deposit liability and reserve ratio, tends to obscure a very notable improvement in reserve strength of the system for the past week. In that period discounts and acceptance holdings were reduced \$167,000,000 chiefly because Treasury certificate redemptions enabled member banks to reduce borrowings from reserve banks, this being accompanied by a decrease of \$89,000,000 in the system's deposits.

A more significant item in a permanent way was a reduction of \$43,000,000 in federal reserve notes. If the basis of figuring reserve had not been changed, the reserve percentage would have been 52.6 per cent, instead of 51 per cent reported, or the pronounced gain of 1.7 per cent, instead of 0.1 per cent.

Likewise, had the new system been in use the previous week the ratio then would have been 49.4 per cent, instead of the reported 50.3 per cent, to compare with the current figure of 51 per cent.

## FUEL FOR SERPUKHOFF

MOSCOW, Russia—The factory in Serpukhoff recently closed down owing to lack of fuel, but has now been re-started. Work has now been arranged for 40,000 spindles, and fuel will be supplied by the narrow gauge railway. The Miropolsk paper factory has also started.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday: March 11.43, May 11.83, July 12.26, October 12.76, December 13.01. Spot quiet, middling 11.65.

LIMITS TO BARTER  
TRADE DISCUSSED

President of Manufacturing Concern That Quit Swapping Its Product on Small Scale Outlines His Objection to Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Except in small markets nothing can be gained by barter in connection with reestablishment of the foreign trade of the United States, according to George Ed Smith, president of the Royal Typewriter Company. Mr. Smith said that this company had bartered typewriters for furs on a small scale, but had ceased that practice.

Asked for his opinion on the subject of barter, Mr. Smith said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"There is a fundamental objection to barter trade. It is impossible to develop it on a large scale, if we are to keep alive and utilize the present machinery of distribution. 'Suppose that there were in some foreign country a large amount of goods available to be traded for some goods in this country. With the exchange situation acting as a vacuum here to draw these goods to America you don't need barter to bring them here. The exchange situation is not prohibitive to goods coming this way. Quite the contrary—it is an incentive for all goods to find a market here at an exchange premium, if that market exists.

## Expensive and Risky

"Barter in itself is clumsy and expensive, and on account of the risk attached to it, through inexperienced manufacturers, for instance, taking goods of an entirely different character from their own, these goods would be taken at a price to provide for an ample margin of safety, so that there is nothing to be gained in barter, unless we are to go back to primitive methods of trade.

"What is really desired by those who advocate barter is the financing by America of imports from other countries. In other words, to go to other countries with our financial strength and develop the production which may be absorbed here, to create a dollar market in favor of foreign countries against which manufacturers or producers can draw in the sale of their own products.

"This can be done in a very much better way than by any barter scheme, and the purpose would be served by providing in this country financial machinery which could do this very thing. Some large institution, such as that proposed in the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, would be able to finance the sale of American raw products abroad, as one illustration, and carry them on credit until they have been converted through the labor of the importing country and made available to be converted into dollars on this market.

## Question of Living Standard

"We have passed the point in specialization and in international trade where we can, without great loss in standards of living and in large industrial enterprise, attempt anything in the way of barter.

"Barter fits Liberia, but there it only fits the local trade, and understanding that the President of Liberia is an American and this is therefore a timely illustration. The natives bring palm kernel oil and palm kernels to the trading stations, and receive calico or knives or simple hardware, and the trader sets his own price, regulated by competition of other traders. For such a market, barter may have its place. In fact, some big European colonial trading companies operate on a barter basis in undeveloped countries. If we wish to go into some of these small markets, it would be well for us to consider the barter basis of trading, but on the big general trade of America, and its tremendous manufacturing production, barter is a negligible point."

## FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ratios of total reserves to net deposits and federal reserve note liabilities combined, for the 12 federal reserve banks and the entire system as of March 18, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

	March 18, 1921	March 11, 1921	March 11, 1920
Boston	61.6	61.3	52.3
New York	45.8	41.8	33.7
Philadelphia	54.5	57.9	40.6
Cleveland	71.1	69.3	51.3
Richmond	46.2	50.0	40.6
Atlanta	41.7	45.3	47.5
Chicago	47.6	50.7	43.9
St. Louis	52.2	56.6	39.3
Minneapolis	49.4	50.4	50.9
Kansas City	42.2	43.9	44.3
Dallas	37.8	39.6	44.7
San Francisco	55.7	54.1	45.0
Total	51.0	50.9	42.8

## CRIMEAN INDUSTRIES

MOSCOW, Russia—It is proposed in the Crimea, during the first half of 1921, to produce 50,000 pounds of lime in the 11 Crimean building works, as well as a considerable quantity of other building materials. The Masak Chemical Works will produce 1500 pounds of bromine sodium, 3000 pounds of glacial acetic acid, and 1000 pounds of bitter salts. At the same time soap works the output is estimated at 147,000 pounds, and for the six oil works 23,250 pounds of fish oil. The estimated output at the two dolphin fishing establishments is 7600 pounds of fish oil, while the glass works will, according to program, turn out 1,500,000 sheets of glass.

WORLD'S SUPPLY  
OF OIL IN FUTURE

New Fields, It Is Pointed Out, Will Be Necessary to Take Care of Increasing Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—If America had sufficient reserves to hold her commanding position in the matter of oil, especially in view of her close proximity to Mexico, the Earl of Donoughmore recently said at the Efficiency Exhibition, why was it that she should show such eagerness to get into the new oil fields of Mesopotamia? The answer, he said, was that America was looking forward to the time when she would no longer be able to supply her own home demands from home production and from the neighboring fields of Mexico, and it should be plain to everybody that Britain could not count on the American and Mexican supply in the near future; she must, therefore, look to other fields for her supplies, and naturally must turn first to the oil fields of Russia and Rumania, and look forward to the time in the no-distant future when the Russian oil fields would be in full production, by which time Russian commerce and transport would be equally restored.

## DIVIDENDS

The Great Northern Railway Company has declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable May 2 to stock of record April 2.

The D. C. Heath Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 25.

The Nashua Manufacturing Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 23.

The Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Ltd., has declared regular quarterly 1½ per cent preferred dividend, payable April 11 to stock of record March 26.

The Sonora Phonograph Company, Inc., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1. Books close March 22, and reopen April 2.

The United Verde Extension Mining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable May 2 to stock of record May 25. Quarterly disbursements of 50 cents a share have been made on this issue for some time.

The Broadway-Smith Corporation has declared a 100 per cent common stock dividend, increasing its stock from \$200,000 to \$400,000.

The directors of the Glidden Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 18, but took no action on the quarterly dividend on the common stock. Three months ago a quarterly distribution of 50 cents a share in scrip was made on the common stock.

## CROP CONDITIONS SATISFACTORY

ROME, Italy—Satisfactory crop conditions in western Europe, the United States, Japan and North Africa, are reported in a bulletin issued by the International Institute of Agriculture here. In Prussia there has been an increase of 5 per cent in cattle, 15 per cent in sheep, and 24 per cent in hogs. In the United States the number of cattle has decreased 4 per cent, and there has been a 7 per cent decrease in hogs.

## DIAMOND MARKET SLUMP

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Owing to the slump in the diamond market 500 whites are being suspended at the Kimberley mines and 250 at the Premier mines, while the Wessels mines are being temporarily closed.

## BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

POOR ATTEMPTS  
AT COMPROMISE

Unless England and United States Agree in Golf Question There Are Likely to Be Two Kinds of Games Played

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It will probably be found that of the two considerable difficulties that have loomed up as between British and American golf, the rest of the world being sure to follow one or the other, so that it is only these two countries that count, the stymie will prove more difficult of settlement than that of the flying capacity of the ball. The latter is a question of size and weight, and figures can be struck in a compromise, even though it is true that opinion in the two countries is sharply divided at the present time. In the case of the stymie, however, it is a matter absolutely of desires, instincts, and a national view of the ethics of sport, and that is why golfers in England and Scotland, meaning the best of them, and those most qualified to assert themselves in a crisis of this kind are not optimistic about the settlement, while at the same time they think that attempts at compromise so far having had poor results they had better be abandoned. If this attitude is adopted, as appears more than likely, the United States will have to abandon its attitude of hostility to the stymie or else in this important matter there will be two kinds of golf in the world, and there will be more and more drifting apart all the time. In this statement it may be said that the British view is fairly represented. But there is one thing more to say at the beginning, and it is that the very honesty and sincerity that exists on both sides in this matter makes the situation all the more difficult. It arises from a fundamental difference in temperament between the golfers of the two countries. They both are devoted to the game, revere its traditions and so forth, but still the American view of it is not the same as the British, and it is not simply because Americans live in the new world and Britons continue living in the old one. The American objection to the stymie is based on equity, logic, and condemnation of the "luck element." The stymie, they say, is an outside intervention, unplanned, unearned, and unfair, and one that may easily and easily be avoided, by abstention. They say that golf is better without it. But the British urge that this sudden unexpected outside intervention is right, because in such a game as golf everything cannot be strictly "fair" and equal—"What about the bad lie and the heelmarks in the bunkers?" they ask—and the sudden appearance of a stymie, moreover, is a test in the first place of the player's temperament, which, golf being what it is, is a good thing to test him on, and again his resource in method. It is maintained that far fewer stymies are unavoidable by the exercise of a reasonable amount of skill than is imagined, and that 90 per cent of them, especially those of the short lofting variety, are missed purely through hesitation in making the stroke and the fluffing of the same. It is added that when a stymie is missed successfully played the pleasure is one of the most exquisite in the game, that the stymie stands for the "risks" of sport and all its "glorious uncertainties," as they are called, and so forth. In this mixture of reasons for support of the stymie it may be seen that there is a strong strain of sentiment uniting them all, and it is that which stands for the instinct, "Equity! equity! equity!" answer the Americans. It is not to be mistaken by the latter that the British are attached to the stymie just because it is old and has been in their rules so long, still less because they are finding it attacked overseas. The question has been put by Americans—"If you do not support the stymie just because of traditions, would you then invent it and put it in the rules if it were not there already and had never been heard of?" This is an awkward question, and it is only to be answered by saying that the hypothesis is unfair.

The opponents of the stymie in Britain are far rarer than the supporters of it in America. Opinion in Britain is nearly unanimous in support of it now, and it appears to have strengthened in recent times, as the question has been more closely considered. Yet there are a few notable exceptions, and perhaps the most conspicuous of these is that of S. M. Ferguson, a golfer of the old school and of great authority in the councils of the game, whose authority indeed is by no means to be reckoned according to the circumstance that he has been but once in the amateur championship final. Mr. Ferguson has recently expressed himself strongly on the side of the Americans in this matter, and he is almost the only golfer of such eminence by the latter that he personally has always been against the stymie, as I consider that four times out of six it is the result of a bad stroke on the part of one's opponent. When playing in the amateur championship, and one loses one's match by the fact of having had one or two stymies, it makes one think all the more that it is an element of being fortunate which ought not to apply. One is not only playing against one's opponent, but really against the whole field. In this case I agree with the Americans, and I am in favor of its abolition." As against this view prac-

tically all the rest of amateur golf is for the stymie on one or other of all of the points that have been mentioned, and it is an interesting feature of the case that the British professionals themselves strongly support the stymie with practical unanimity. Harry Vardon says rightly that to play a stymie is a fine test of a golfer's ability, and that as far as a golfer's fortune is concerned it all levels up in the course of the year. Others even talk of the "beauty" of the stymie strokes and "Sandy" Hard mentions something about the "ruin" of the game if the stymie were taken from it. J. H. Taylor gives expression to a thought that is present with most people, and it is highly important. He says: "We are expecting an invasion from a team of star American amateurs this season. They will be compelled to play under our rules, which will be in direct conflict with theirs on the putting green, and it is a fair assumption to predict that complications will arise. Should the Americans fail to capture the amateur championship little credit may be given us for retaining the title, for they will rightly say that they were playing under rules foreign to their own, and which they consider unfair. Looking at it and judging the matter from an international standpoint, it is the greatest misfortune that such differences of opinion should exist, and now that the point of the wedge has been inserted, cleavage to the point of absolute disruption may eventually arise, which would be calamitous."

That is one of the chief considerations, but definite situations are mentioned by Taylor might arise, which would be of the most unfortunate and trying description. Suppose at the thirty-seventh and deciding hole in the final of the amateur championship at Muirhead last summer, Mr. Tolley of England had laid Mr. Gardner of the United States a stymie as, considering the kind of putt each man had to do, was quite likely. It would never have been forgotten in our time.

There is a considerable opinion in England that a mistake was made by the Royal and Ancient Club last summer in putting it to the United States Golf Association that the latter might do as it liked and make a special American rule abolishing or partly abolishing the stymie. This, it is now contended, was not just a friendly compromise, but undignified weakness, certain to have poor results. Some say that if America goes on without stymies and with balls of different capacity from those with which British golfers play, there need be no hindrance to international competition, since the two sides will visit each other and each play according to the rules of the country. But that means playing a different game for which they, the visitors, are not so well prepared, and extremists in argument propose that it would be much the same thing as English cricketers playing against American baseball players in America for the baseball championship, and the baseball players coming to London to play for the cricket championship! If this is straining the case, it indicates some possibilities.

British golfers are interested to find that the United States is not as yet completely happy in its new liberty and disengagement. The United States amateur championship was played last year under a new stymie law which said that "if the opponent lay the player a stymie, the player may remove the opponent's ball; the opponent shall then be deemed to have holed in his next stroke." It was provided that if the player laid himself a stymie on the putting green the rule should not apply. But since then the United States Golf Association has determined to give a "fair trial" to a proposed amendment to the stymie law, which reads as follows: "When either ball is in the putting green the player may remove the opponent's ball; the opponent shall then be deemed to have holed in his next stroke." The executive committee desire to ascertain if "such a rule would or would not meet the conditions and is in accord with the sentiment of the players of the United States." British stymie law has undergone no alteration, whatever, nor is any contemplated.

One possible form of settlement is proposed; it would show the desire of both parties to suit each other and to maintain the unity of the game. There are strong differences of opinion in regard to two chief considerations, the stymie and the capacity of the ball, and these differences threaten to overthrow the unity. If Britain gave way to the putting green, utterly and completely, agreeing to accept standardization of a ball according to United States specification (but there must be standardization) would the United States give way completely also to the stymie? It does not appear now that any other form of compromise is likely.

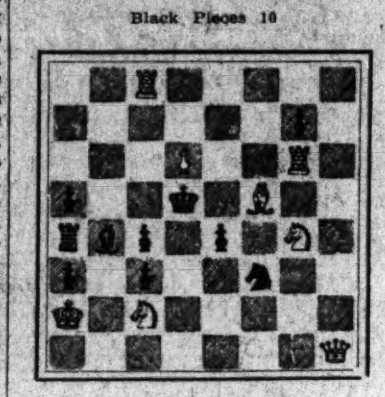
**CHESS MASTERS RESTING**  
HAVANA, Cuba.—Dr. Emanuel Lasker and J. R. Capablanca rested last night preparatory to resuming tonight the third game in their world championship chess tournament, which was adjourned at the sixty-second move early Monday. Experts declared their belief that the third game would result in a draw, as did the first two. An interesting situation arose during the play when Dr. Lasker began marching his king toward the queen's side of the board. His purpose was not revealed, and experts were puzzled as to how he planned to continue his combination play after he had brought his king nearer the center of the contest.

**SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY WINS**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office: SHEFFIELD, England (Monday)—In the Second Division of the Association Football League here today, Sheffield Wednesday defeated Hull City 3 to 0.

## CHESS

## PROBLEM NO. 243

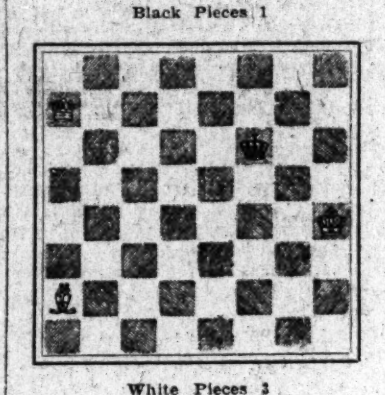
By J. C. J. Wainwright  
Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor



White to play and mate in two moves

## PROBLEM NO. 246

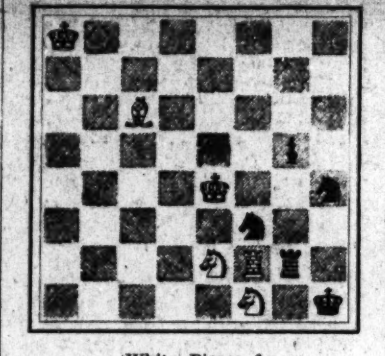
By C. H. Wheeler



White to play and mate in three moves

**SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS**  
No. 243. R-Kt3 Kt-R4  
No. 244. 1. R-B2 Kt-R4  
2. Kt-B6 ch Kt-R4  
3. Kt-B6 ch Kt-R4  
4. Kt-B6 ch Kt-R4  
5. Kt-B6 ch Kt-R4  
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99. Kt-B6 ch Kt-R4  
100. Kt-B6 ch Kt-R4

**PROBLEM COMPOSITION**  
A half pin, in the evolution of the two-move problem, with five half pin mates and two self blocks.



White to play and mate in two moves

**NOTES**

Samuel Reschewski, in a second visit to Cleveland, Ohio, contested 17 games simultaneously at the Globe Theatre, winning all, while in an exhibition blindfold game against S. C. Lamport of the New York Jewish Philanthropies Federation he was adjudged the game after one hour's play.

As a result of the boy's visit to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a new chess club was formed at 323 Pine Street and named, in his honor, the Samuel Reschewski Club, with W. Hindman, president and Messrs. Lichtman and Brewster secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Boston, Massachusetts, has arranged for an exhibition in Lorimer Hall by Samuel Reschewski on April 2, under the auspices of the Boston Chess Club.

The Woman's Chess Club of New York has removed its quarters to the Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway, and Seventy-First Street. The members meet Tuesdays at 2 p. m.

In Washington, District of Columbia, O. Turover defeated V. Sourin for the district championship, 4½-2½.

James F. Magee Jr., secretary of the G. C. C. P. C., Philadelphia, recently delivered a lecture on Problems at the Baltimore Chess Association.

Leicesterhire defeated Oxfordshire, England, in a M. C. C. U.

Arpad Vajda with 8½ points from a field of 13 players.

A game from the recent quadrangular match at Hastings, England:

White: R. H. V. Scott, P-Q4, Kt-KB3, P-B4, P-K3, Kt-B3, B-K2, BxR, P-K3, B-K2, Castles, Kt-KB1, Q-K4, Q-K3, Kt-K4, Kt-K5, Kt-K6, Kt-K7, Kt-K8, Kt-K9, Kt-K10, Kt-K11, Kt-K12, Kt-K13, Kt-K14, Kt-K15, Kt-K16, Kt-K17, Kt-K18, Kt-K19, Kt-K20, Kt-K21, Kt-K22, Kt-K23, Kt-K24, Kt-K25, Kt-K26, Kt-K27, Kt-K28, Kt-K29, Kt-K30, Kt-K31, Kt-K32, Kt-K33, Kt-K34, Kt-K35, Kt-K36, Kt-K37, Kt-K38, Kt-K39, Kt-K40, Kt-K41, Kt-K42, Kt-K43, Kt-K44, Kt-K45, Kt-K46, Kt-K47, Kt-K48, Kt-K49, Kt-K50, Kt-K51, Kt-K52, Kt-K53, Kt-K54, Kt-K55, Kt-K56, Kt-K57, Kt-K58, Kt-K59, Kt-K60, Kt-K61, Kt-K62, Kt-K63, Kt-K64, Kt-K65, Kt-K66, Kt-K67, Kt-K68, Kt-K69, Kt-K70, Kt-K71, Kt-K72, Kt-K73, Kt-K74, Kt-K75, Kt-K76, Kt-K77, Kt-K78, Kt-K79, Kt-K80, Kt-K81, Kt-K82, Kt-K83, Kt-K84, Kt-K85, Kt-K86, Kt-K87, Kt-K88, Kt-K89, Kt-K90, Kt-K91, Kt-K92, Kt-K93, Kt-K94, Kt-K95, Kt-K96, Kt-K97, Kt-K98, Kt-K99, Kt-K100, Kt-K101, Kt-K102, Kt-K103, Kt-K104, Kt-K105, Kt-K106, Kt-K107, Kt-K108, Kt-K109, Kt-K110, Kt-K111, Kt-K112, Kt-K113, Kt-K114, Kt-K115, 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RAILROADS OPPOSE  
SINGLE WAGE PLAN

National Agreement Was Foisted on Carriers, According to Statement Before Labor Board—Two Causes Are Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Cross-examination of railway officials begun last week was continued yesterday before the Railway Labor Board by Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the labor unions.

W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Lines, told the board that the question of national agreements between the railroads and their employees is the most serious question confronting the American people today. He charged that the national agreements "were foisted upon the railroads without any attempt at a conference," and that labor leaders refused to permit the employees to confer with the railroad officials over the agreements. Mr. Atterbury's assertions were made in a written statement which he read before the board. The statement follows, in part:

"We have come to the parting of the ways. One road leads to government ownership, nationalization, Plumb planism and syndicalism—the other road to industrial peace and the continuation of that individual initiative, energy and responsibility which is peculiarly American."

"The issue is in the hands of the Labor Board. The sign-board on one road is 'National agreements'; the sign-board on the other road is 'Negotiate directly with your own employees.'"

"The national agreements were superimposed on the railroads by coercion under federal administration, and became a heritage of private management."

"Confusion, misunderstanding and bitterness between the officers and the employees are bound to continue until the so-called national agreements are wiped out, and the officers and employees now working under them on the Pennsylvania system sit down together and work out their own set of working rules to meet their own conditions."

"You may fairly ask what justification I may have for this statement. I have just made."

"Your board some time ago very wisely decided that it had no jurisdiction over the question of national boards of adjustment. That decision took the 'dog collar' off."

"What followed on the Pennsylvania system with our men in train and engine service is typical, and convinces me of the possibilities in this direction with all classes of employees."

"There are no cases before the Labor Board from our men in train and engine service involving grievances as a result of train and engine service rules and working conditions on the Pennsylvania system. Our men and our officers are settling them between themselves. Understand that there were in existence seven separate schedules, covering different parts of the system, and you must recognize that we have varying conditions incident to serving a territory with agricultural, industrial and climatic differences that stretches from the Straits of Mackinac to the Chesapeake Bay, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River and the waters of Lake Michigan."

"Each railroad negotiating its schedules with its own employees is the road to industrial peace."

## Securities Holders Appeal

Consolidation of Railroads Sought to Avoid Government Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Further evidence of the acuteness of the crisis facing the railroads of the country and of the stage of demoralization, financial and otherwise, which the systems have reached, was forthcoming yesterday when the National Association of Holders of Railroad Securities submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission a brief urging remedial legislation to prevent the alternative of "government operation," to be followed by government ownership.

The filing of the brief on behalf of security holders strengthened the belief of those, many of them railroad experts, who pretend to see the shadow of a receivership hanging over the transportation system, the opening of the entire government ownership issue, and the possible scrapping of the Transportation Act, which it took Congress nearly a year to put on the statute book.

## Warfield Plan Submitted

S. Davies Warfield, representing security holders aggregating millions, presented the basis of a plan to meet the crisis to Albert S. Cummins (R), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate, which is preparing to hold hearings on every phase of the railroad question as soon as Congress convenes.

The Warfield plan submitted to Senator Cummins for the use of the committee contemplates coordination of facilities and the services of the carrier system under strict government supervision. In effect, it proposes to install, under private management, some of the measures adopted by the government when the roads were taken over, but which ceased to be applicable when the roads were handed back and became subject to the anti-trust laws.

"Unless intensive economical methods in railroad administration are

adopted," the brief declared, "there is no alternative but government operation, followed by government ownership, although the country has given overwhelming evidence of being opposed to it."

## Coordination Is Sought

The Warfield proposal contends that the Transportation Act, which authorized regional grouping of roads for the making of rates and regulations, did not go far enough toward coordination of all facilities. It urged legislation permitting further coordination of physical properties by the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the ground that a national emergency exists, and that this is necessary to prevent complete demoralization. To bring about this coordination, the plan submitted to Senator Cummins proposes the creation of a "national railway service" which would be an agency to furnish the railroads with necessary equipment.

Five members from the Interstate Commerce Commission would constitute the service division of the national organization. The service division would have initiative and regulatory powers, to be exercised through the board of the National Railway Service. The board would be composed of 40 members, subdivided into two divisions, financial and administrative, and railroad officials of 20 members each. Subordinate to the general board of the National Railway Service would be local boards for each of the four rate-making territories. The business of the smaller boards would be to compile and make reports on all matters relating to transportation—including rates, equipment, economy and labor conditions.

## Confusion Apprehended

The scheme is somewhat complicated, and, grafted on to the Cummins act, might create a conglomeration which would prove unwieldy. Senator Cummins was noncommittal. The plan, he said, will be brought to the attention of the committee as soon as it meets to deal with the many phases of the railroad problem. The important thing for the moment is that the railroad securities holders have reached the conclusion that the present system is facing a breakdown which may undermine the entire theory of private operation. They are looking about for the ways and means to forestall a crash. Whatever may have been the attitude of the general public toward private ownership six months ago, there is no doubt that there has been considerable disillusion—a disillusion practically confessed in the demands of the security holders for supplementary legislation to produce economy and efficiency.

Senator Cummins and other railroad experts are anxious over the prospects. While the roads are showing a minimum of net operating income over net operating expenditures, the plans of the shippers from all sections of the country are weighing down the desks of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of members of Congress.

The hearings to be opened with the convening of Congress are of the utmost importance. They involve the entire problem of transportation. Many phases must receive consideration. One of these relates to the charges of railroad labor and others that management since the return to private control and operation has been wasteful and inefficient.

## Labor Element Involved

The situation is complicated by the threatened friction between the roads and their employees over the question of wage reduction, and this matter again involves the capacity of the peace agency of the Esch-Cummins act, namely, the Railroad Labor Board, to maintain industrial peace as far as the transportation systems are concerned. It involves also the demand of certain elements in Congress for anti-strike legislation, the enactment of which would be throwing down the gauntlet for a fight with Labor on everything Labor holds of value.

There are other phases to the hearings of almost equal importance. There is the "open shop" question and its bearing on the enforcement of Section 13 of the Clayton act, which aims at separating supply repair companies from the roads. The railroads want the repeal of the section, over the fierce opposition of union Labor, which claims that control of the supply companies enables the railroads to forward plans to break up the unions. Involved also is the question of repealing the Panama Canal tolls act, a project vigorously opposed by the roads, because the freeing of vessels from tolls would further deplete from the traffic of the trunk lines.

But side issues apart, there is every indication that the question which must be faced is much broader than any of these phases and pertains to the efficacy and performance of the existing system of private operation and private management. Developments indicate that the issue is narrowing down to this:

REVENUES AND  
OUTLAYS OF CITIES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Governmental costs, including interest and outlays for permanent improvements, for the 27 cities of the country with a population of 50,000 or more, exceeded total revenues by \$2,991,900 in the year 1919, according to statistics of municipal finances made public yesterday by the Census Bureau. Deducting the item of permanent outlays, however, revenues, which aggregated \$1,224,112,000 or \$35.32 per capita, exceeded governmental costs by \$255,902,000. Revenue receipts, except current governmental expenses and interest in all but four cities of the group, while in 117 cities revenues exceeded all expenditures, including permanent outlays. The total net indebtedness of the group was placed at \$2,679,551,000 or \$77.52 per capita.

LITTLE HOPE OF  
TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Under Bolshevist System There Can Be No Real Production and Hence No Great Importation, Asserts Secretary Hoover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Continuing the development of his program to render the Department of Commerce an active instrument for the furtherance of American business and a source of available information concerning imports and exports, Herbert Hoover is selecting committees to investigate trade conditions and prospects both in the countries which were depleted by the war and in those which were not, in order to get a sound basis for American trade enterprise.

He expects to follow up the conference which he held with directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on Saturday with further conferences with representatives of the Foreign Trade Council, the Exporters Association and a maritime association; in fact, with all the national associations which are interested in foreign trade.

## Problem of Trade Routes

Another special committee will be appointed soon, the personnel of which will include men who have been concerned with both the theoretical and the practical sides of shipping and transportation, to study the subject of trade routes and where it is important that the United States should maintain them, both for the present and prospectively. Mr. Hoover realizes that it is a question how far the government should take an interest in private business, but such basic investigation is well within the province of a department of the government devoted to the interests of commerce. The department in the past has had a great deal of information but it has not hitherto been correlated and translated into terms of practical use.

Mr. Hoover favors taking a long view ahead in commerce and in relating the matter of foreign shipping to inland transportation, making a study as to general strategy. The question of free port facilities will form a part of the investigation, and the possibilities of the department in the past have not hitherto been correlated and translated into terms of practical use.

Mr. Hoover made the following statement in regard to trade with Russia:

"The question of trade with Russia is far more a political question than an economic one, so long as Russia is in control of the Bolsheviki. Under their economic system, no matter how much they moderate it in name, there can be no real return to production in Russia, and therefore Russia will have no considerable commodities to export, and consequently no great ability to obtain imports."

"There are no export commodities in Russia today worth consideration except gold, platinum and jewelry in the hands of the Bolshevist Government. The people are starving, cold, underfed. If they had any consumable commodities they would have used them long since."

"No better indication of the destruction of production under the Bolshevist system exists than in the case of flax. Pre-war Russia produced 500,000 tons of flax per annum and herself consumed 120,000 tons. The production in 1920 was about 40,000 tons—with mills and hands at least capable of spinning 120,000 tons and the population underfed. In any event, no consequential export flax is available, nor ever will be available under this economic system."

## Lack of Production in Russia

"Nor can trade with Russia under a government that repudiates private property be based on credit. Thus the whole question from a trade point of view develops into furnishing commodities equal to the gold, platinum and jewelry, variously estimated from \$60,000,000 to \$200,000,000, in the hands of the Bolshevist Government, and after that has been expended there can be little expectation of continued trade. There has been no prohibition on trade for a long time so far as exchange of commodities is concerned. Trade is open through the Baltic states, and Italy has been trading in the south. The real blockade has been the failure of the Russians to produce anything except gold and platinum to trade with."

"There has been but little trade for gold because its title has been called into question by the French Government and by threats of private actions in the courts on the ground that it is stolen or subject to foreign liens. It is apparently the intention under the British trade agreement to allow this matter to be threshed out, so far as England is concerned, in the British courts. The terms of the German agreement in this particular are unknown. If any one European nation accepts the gold, no doubt all of them will."

"Europe cannot recover its economic stability until Russia returns to production. Trading for this parcel of gold would not effect this remedy, nor would the goods obtained by the Bolsheviki in return for it restore their production. That requires the abandonment of their present economic system."

## CITY ADVERTISING CAMPAIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN DIEGO, California.—"The San Diego Plan," the name applied to the

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

## NEW YORK

**Prince George Hotel**  
5th Ave & 52 St  
New York

In the very center of New York's business and social activities.  
Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.

George H. Newton,  
Manager

1000 Rooms, Each with Bath  
Room and Bath \$2.50 and \$3.00, up  
Two Persons \$3.50 and up  
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up  
Room with toilet and running water, \$2.00

## CAFES

**THE GEORGIAN CAFETERIA**  
Where only the choicest foods are served, at prices that make a joke of the high cost of eating.

**GEORGIAN CAFETERIA**  
Cor. Boylston and Washington Sts.  
Entrance, 222 Boylston St., Boston  
Another Georgian Cafeteria at 22 Dunster St., Cambridge.  
—Near Harvard Yard

**CHIMES SPA STORES**  
Cor. Huntington and Massachusetts Ave.  
Also 100-102 Massachusetts Ave., near Rhode Island St., Boston.

**THE ROLAND**  
125 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE  
CORNER BOYLSTON, BOSTON  
Home Made French Pastry.  
Fancy Ices, Sodas, Confectionery.  
Salads, Sandwiches, Hot Drinks.  
CATERING SOLICITED

**CENTRAL HOTEL KUPPER**  
11 and 13½ West 4th Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS  
Recently installed, making the hotel entirely fireproof.  
European Plan \$1.00 to \$4.00 per Day  
Excellent Cafe in Connection  
Particularly Desirable for Ladies—Being on Portico Lane — the Center of the Shopping District

advertising campaign recently carried on by the San Diego-California club here, has been watched with great interest by advertising experts throughout the country and by a number of cities that are contemplating following in San Diego's footsteps.

Among the latest requests for information concerning the local city advertising campaign was one from Boston, Massachusetts.

DATE IS FIXED FOR  
TOWBOAT STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In an attempt to tie up the Atlantic seaboard, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association has set April 1 as the date for a strike of deck officers and engineers on ocean-going towboats. The wage scale agreement between the owners and the men lapsed last December, but was continued until March. In February the owners notified the men of a wage reduction on March 1, amounting on ocean-going boats to \$35 a month and on Sound boats to \$50. On February 23 the masters, mates and pilots joined with the engineers in declaring that on April 1 the rate prevailing up to March 1 would be in effect. Negotiations ensued and the men claim the owners insisted on arbitrarily fixing the rate regardless of the general steamship wage situation. Now a strike threatens, with the men also reverting to their demand of 1919, then abandoned, that a second engineer be carried on ocean towboats.

**AMERICANIZATION BILLS**  
PORTLAND, Maine.—William D. Upshaw, Congressman from Georgia, in addressing a Neal Dow memorial meeting, stated that at the forthcoming session of Congress he would introduce two Americanization bills: one prohibiting the publishing of foreign-language periodicals in this country unless accompanied by translation and another forbidding the meeting of associations in the name of which the name of a foreign country is placed before that of this country.

## CANADA

**Chateau Frontenac**  
Quebec, Canada

Honeymooners have blazed a trail for older people, who will not grow old—to this fairy castle of Frontenac, high on the cliffs of old French Quebec, overlooking the St. Lawrence.

Shrines, battlefields, places of romance and beauty. Gaiety, music, the dance and most interesting companions at the Chateau. A friendly ease a royal welcome. And always the perfection of a Canadian Pacific Hotel.

Reservations should be made now. Fine roads for motoring via Montreal—where you will stop at the PLAC VIGOR, a Canadian Pacific Hotel.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS**  
325 Washington St., Boston  
CHATEAU FRONTENAC, Quebec, Canada

## WESTERN

**CALIFORNIA'S RESORT WONDERLAND**  
**LAKE TAHOE**

An ideal mountain summer resort where the days are warm and balmy and the nights are always cool—Average daily temperature 70°. Relative humidity 75—Elevation 6225 feet.  
15 miles by rail from Truckee, Cal., on main line Southern Pacific Ogden Route.

Season June 1st to October 1st

Many resorts offering all classes of accommodations, from camp life to hotels with every luxury.  
Boating, bathing, horseback, and auto trips, golf, tennis, etc. For further information, descriptive booklets, etc., address  
Secretary, Lake Tahoe Hotels Association, Tahoe, Calif.

**Hotel Puritan**  
390 Commonwealth Avenue  
A Distinctive Boston House  
The booklet of this exceptionally homelike, efficient house has a guide to Boston and its historic sights. Write to me of any way in which I may be of use to you.  
C. B. COSTELLO, Manager.

Exclusively for Women!  
**HOTEL PRISCILLA**  
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

**THE Bancroft**  
Worcester, Mass.  
A rendezvous of discriminating travelers.

**Hotel Chelsea**  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.  
Occupying entire block of ocean front in "the fashionable Chelsea section."  
200 bed chambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High class orchestra, cafe, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Latest most trains. Booklet. Open all year.  
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

**Hotel Belvedere**  
Cherry St. at City Street  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
Fireproof. Elegant. Reduced European Cuisine and Service. Private Bath.  
Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

**Burlington Hotel**  
American and European  
Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine  
200 Rooms with Bath \$2.50 to \$4.00  
Five Minutes from Everything  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Hotel Southland**  
Norfolk, Va.  
200 ROOMS—EUROPEAN GATE  
NORFOLK'S FIREPROOF AND COMPLETE HOTEL.

**GRAND ATLANTIC**  
Atlantic City, N. J.  
"LARGEST HOTEL not on the beach-front."  
Capacity 600. Open surroundings. Private bath. Running water in rooms. Close to Hotel Play and all amusements. Music. American plan. \$4 up daily. Special weekly rates. Booklet. Oscar D. Palmer. Harold R. London.

**Hotel Bellevue**  
Beautifully Furnished  
Private Bath With Each Room  
All that a metropolitan hotel should be. Out of town reservations receive sincere consideration. A model establishment for ladies, unaccompanied. The dining room service is excellent at moderate prices.  
Geary Street at Taylor  
Phone Franklin 3636

Seattle, Washington  
**New Washington Hotel**  
with its superb location overlooking Harbor and Puget Sound, should appeal to discriminating readers of The Christian Science Monitor.  
All rooms equipped with private bath.  
European Plan.  
\$2.50 up.  
Operated by J. C. Marmaduke

**The CLIFT HOTEL**  
"Where Service Fosters Satisfaction"  
Convenient to all points  
American and European  
Food and Drink  
Geary at Taylor Streets  
SAN FRANCISCO

**Hotel Stewart**  
SAN FRANCISCO  
Geary St., just off Union Square  
New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.  
Rates Moderate  
Breakfast 50c. 60c. 75c. Lunch 75c. Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50).  
Further particulars at any office of "THE COOK & SON," our special representatives.

In California  
**Hotel Whitcomb**  
at Civic Center  
SAN FRANCISCO  
Write for folder and rates. J. H. van HORN, Mgr.

**King George Hotel**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Nine-Story Fireproof Building  
200 Rooms—All with private bath.  
RATES—from \$1.50 per day single to \$2.50 per day double  
EUROPEAN PLAN



## SOCIAL IDEALS OF CHURCHES UPHELD

They Are Declared to Represent a Remarkable Unanimity of Purpose in Application of Christian Ideas to Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Opposition by industrial leaders to the industrial program of the Young Women's Christian Association, because that program seems to those leaders to be too liberal, calls attention to the fact that there have also been attacks upon church organizations for adopting the statement known as "The Social Ideals" or "The Social Creed."

The chief objection to this statement is that it does not represent the view of the churches generally, but rather the opinions of a minority who are attempting to use the churches for the furtherance of socialistic ideas.

Discussing this situation, Samuel McCrea Cavert of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, says:

"Some readers have been led to infer that the statement expresses no more than the personal opinion of a small group of individuals associated with the commission on the church and social service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The fact in the case, however, is that 'The Social Ideals' represent in a striking way a remarkable unanimity of spirit and purpose on the part of the churches today in connection with social questions.

Formulated by Methodists

"The first draft of this statement was formulated by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church early in 1908, before the Federal Council had been established. At the first meeting of the council it adopted the statement, with three additional clauses. Following this, most of the leading denominational bodies in the United States, by official action, made the statement their own, sometimes with further clauses. Included were the National Council of the Congregational Churches, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Northern Baptist Convention, the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the United Brethren, the Christians, and the Reformed Church in the United States. Other church agencies which have not taken formal action have nevertheless given informal approval, illustrated by the action of the Social Service Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in reprinting and circulating 'The Social Ideals' in its own literature. The Home Missions Council, representing practically all the home mission boards in the country, also approved the statement.

Social Ideals Statement

"At the quadrennial meetings of the Federal Council in 1915 and 1916 the 'Social Ideals of the Churches' were reaffirmed, with a few new clauses, so that the statement now reads:

"The churches stand for:

"I.—Equal rights and justice for all men in all stations of life.

"II.—Protection of the family by the single standard of purity, proper regulation of marriage, proper housing.

"III.—The fullest possible development of every child, especially by the provision of education and recreation.

"IV.—Abolition of child labor.

"V.—Such regulation of the conditions of toll of women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.

"VI.—Abatement and prevention of poverty.

"VII.—Protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic.

"VIII.—Conservation of health.

"IX.—Protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality.

"X.—The right of all men to the opportunity of self-maintenance, for safeguarding this right against encroachments of every kind, for the protection of workers from the hardships of enforced unemployment.

"XI.—Suitable provision for the old age of the workers and for those incapacitated by injury.

"XII.—The right of employees and employers alike to organize; and for adequate means of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.

"XIII.—Release from employment one day in seven.

"XIV.—Gradual and reasonable reduction of hours of labor to the lowest practicable point and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life.

"XV.—A living wage as a minimum in every industry and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.

"XVI.—A new emphasis on the application of Christian principles to the acquisition and use of property, and for the most equitable division of the product of industry that can ultimately be devised."

Industrial Problems

"In 1919 four supplementary resolutions were adopted, not with the purpose of adding to the 'Social Ideals,' but of applying its general principles to problems of reconstruction that were being faced at the close of the war. The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church promulgated a statement on 'The Church and Social Reconstruction,' in which were included the main points which had found a place in these resolutions, viz., a living wage as the first charge upon industry, and collective bargaining as an instrument for the attainment of a more democratic procedure. The National Council of the Congregational Churches and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church made similar official utterances. So

did the Social Service Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention. Recent pronouncements by other bodies have also been made along the same general line, such as the notable declaration of the Anglican Bishops at the Lambeth Conference last summer on 'The Church and Industrial Problems,' and the statement of the All Friends Conference in London.

"Not only denominational authorities but also great interdenominational agencies have made 'The Social Ideals of the Churches' their own. In 1919 the fortieth international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association adopted its 16 articles, and in 1920 the convention of the Young Women's Christian Association endorsed both the statement and the supplementary resolutions.

"These actions have been taken without overtures from the Federal Council or other efforts on its part to secure endorsement of its own utterance. 'The Social Ideals,' therefore, may rightly be regarded as the common voice of the churches. In the language of one of the resolutions adopted at a conference of churchmen held under the auspices of the Chicago Church Federation on January 23 and 24 of this year: 'We believe that the statement of the Social Ideals of the Church represents a more general consensus of agreement as to the application of Christian principles to industry than any official statement which has yet appeared.'"

## WOMEN DEMAND DISARMAMENT

Newly Organized Committee Pledges Effort to Force Congress to Reduce Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Women taxpayers are going to have something to say about the way in which the money is appropriated by Congress, said Mrs. Harriet Connor Brown of the newly organized Women's World Disarmament Committee yesterday.

"There are a lot of things that women want to have done, but we cannot do any of them so long as men in Congress give 88 per cent of the money the people pay in taxes to wars, and leave only 12 per cent for absolutely everything else that men and women want to do, and then, to hide what they have done, talk to us of budgets and economy.

"Sixty-eight per cent of the 88 per cent goes for the payment of indebtedness incurred in past wars. These debts must be paid. There is left only the 20 per cent appropriated for military and naval establishments. In this the voters can force a reduction.

"If we are not willing to force that reduction, the situation will grow worse. The appropriation of \$355,000,000 for the army and navy during the current year is appalling, but the War Department alone has presented estimates of 1921-22 for nearly that much.

"The first thing for women to do is to organize for united action against military legislation. Establish in each congressional district a nonpartisan union of women for the purpose of sending to Congress representatives who will work for disarmament. Subscribe to the Congressional Record and follow the speeches and votes and absences from the roll call of the men in Congress who represent them. The words and acts of these men should be analyzed and summarized at the close of each session. Representatives found to be speaking or voting for increase of armaments and indifference to the needs of the civil branches of the government should be withdrawn.

"The second thing to do is to demand a conference of representatives of every de facto government of the world for the express purpose of agreeing to disarmament and for that purpose only."

PHILIPPINE EDITOR TO VISIT WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Philippine Islands have not advanced to the stage where they would be benefited by independence, is the opinion advanced by George M. Fairchild, of the Philippines, on his arrival in San Francisco en route to Washington where he has been invited to confer with the Administration on questions relating to conditions in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Fairchild is publisher of the Manila Times and has large interests in the San José Sugar Company in the Island of Mindoro. He is prepared to urge the establishment of a territorial form of government for the islands.

Mr. Fairchild declined to comment on the report that he is under consideration for appointment of Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. In speaking of the Sugar situation, he stated that a market for export is necessary. The sugar crop this year is expected to be 250,000 tons, which is between 10 and 15 per cent larger than last year.

NEW COMET DISCOVERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Report of the discovery of a new comet in the Capricorn constellation by the Cape Town, South African, observatory is contained in a cable message received by the Harvard observatory from the director of the Central Bureau in Brussels, Belgium. According to the announcement the position was taken at Johannesburg, South Africa, on March 14 and is described as: Right ascension 20 hours, 14 minutes, 35 seconds, with declination minus 18 degrees, 28 minutes, 48 seconds. The presence of this comet is corroborated by Harvard observatory officials, who report it as visible during part of the day only and then through a telescope.

## THEATERS

Roland Young Interviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Originality is preferable to tradition." There are several persons in the New York theaters proclaiming in one way or another that that is their stand. Robert Edmund Jones does it in one way—through scenery; Eugene O'Neill does it in casting aside the formulas of the play of so-called popular appeal; Clare Kummer does it every time that she writes a play. And the chief thing that one remembers out of a conversation with Roland Young, is that he believes in the theater looking forward, not backward.

"The performance of Greek dramas, and early miracle plays, and the revival of Elizabethan productions are all very interesting," Mr. Young remarked recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"But they don't help the theater to progress. Why should we go back to what has been done in the past, when there are new artists of the theater whose work ought to be given a hearing? It seems to me that life as it is reflected on the stage of our own day is much more interesting than something that was the result of quite a different era. I think that some of the present-day productions of the classics—such as Miss Anglin's—are very brave, but I shouldn't care to make them. The Clare Kummer comedies interest me much more, because they are a natural expression of modern life.

"I am not particularly interested in movements to cultivate the taste of audiences. I believe firmly that when anything is worth while the audiences recognize that readily enough. But I do wish that there were some way that we could cultivate better manners in our audiences. Frequently, I stop and wait for some one to come in and finish what he or she is saying before going on with my lines. The reverberation of voices from the audience on the stage is something awful. No one who has not had this condition to combat can imagine how distracting it is. And these bad manners are not exhibited only occasionally. Every performance there is the same buzz, buzz of voices. Why some people come to the theater, I can't understand. We all give a better performance when we have a quiet, sympathetic audience—and when we have a noisy one I feel sorry for the well-mannered people there who would really like to see the play at its best."

Roland Young does not set forth his views without arguing. Like many other actors, he likes to be known as a playwright. He is a striking example of an actor who never plays a "straight" part. Every role becomes a character study in his hands, always naturally and simply played, and frequently more amusing than the antics of a hard-working comedian. Previous to appearing in "Rollo's Wild Oats," he played in "Buddies," and several other comedies. One of his chief successes was in "The Gypsy Trail," an Arthur Hopkins production of a few seasons ago.

CALIFORNIA FIRMS

FACE EXTRA TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The corporations of California, including the Southern Pacific and the banking interests, will have to bear the burden of \$25,000,000 extra taxes necessitated by the new budget which calls for \$80,000,000. This is the proviso of the King Tax bill, which recently carried on reconsideration with no votes to spare, in the California Legislature.

In the formidable, well-organized opposition, which corporations carried on, they claimed that \$3,000,000 could be deducted from the budget, without impairing the efficiency of the government. The claims of duplication and demand for economy are being fought out before the Legislature, who are now considering the budget and compelling the heads of the corporations to come before the Legislature to substantiate the claims made by them during the King Tax bill fight.

Interesting comparisons of the inequality between salaries paid to officials of corporations and to those holding positions of responsibility in the government, were brought out in the testimony. The sentiment is, however, generally expressed that there must be retrenchment in governmental expenses.

DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"The present Administration stands pledged to use its utmost endeavors for the development of American business, foreign and domestic," says Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, in a statement which appears in the publication of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. "It has already begun work upon these problems and is formulating a definite program of development. In this, the national finances will play a very important part, requiring the reformation of our revenue laws which affect internal taxation and import duties.

"It is very necessary, under present conditions, that American business enterprises should deal with their employees in a way to commend itself to their sense of justice and, at the same time, keep in mind the necessities of the consumer. Failure in either respect

will embarrass industry, and those who are attempting to revive business, and greatly delay their program. This is no time to press for an undue advantage. It is time to cultivate a friendly relation between all the different elements of production, whether represented by investment or by labor. Putting the nation in that state of mind will be the beginning of a new era of prosperity."

## COST OF LUXURIES AND LEARNING

More Spent for Former in United States in a Year Than for Education in 300 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The cost of education in the United States is almost negligible when compared with other expenditures, according to Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, in a statement just issued, in which he compares the cost of education with expenditures for luxuries. "More money is spent for luxuries in a single year," he adds, "than has been spent for education in 300 years."

In 1918, the last year for which complete reports have been compiled, Mr. Claxton points out that \$782,259,154 was spent in the United States for public education, both elementary and secondary; \$20,414,689 for the training of teachers for normal schools, and \$137,055,415 for higher education in colleges, universities, and professional schools. In all cases the figures include expenditures for buildings and equipment, repairs, heating, lighting and other incidentals, as well as expenditures for teachers' salaries.

"Making all due allowances for defective returns," he states, "the total amount spent for public education in 1918, including current expenditures for private and endowed colleges and universities, and all expenditures for capital investment in buildings and equipment, was less than \$1,000,000,000. According to government returns for 1920, the people of the United States spent for luxuries in that year \$22,700,000,000; more than 22 times as much as they spent for education only two years before, and \$6,000,000,000, or 30 per cent, more than we have spent for education in all our history."

LEGION APPEALS FOR POSTAL SERVICE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—In accordance with the recommendation of F. W. Galbraith Jr., national commander of the American Legion, Lemuel L. Bolles, national adjutant, has announced that a protest is to be sent to Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, against what is termed discrimination against postal employees who are former service men. The protest will be made, it is said, because investigation has shown that former postal employees returning from service overseas found themselves reduced in the departments in which they were previously employed. It is said also that there are instances where former service men have not been given the preference in civil service examinations that the law requires. Mr. Bolles said:

"The efforts of the American Legion to correct this condition have met with but scant success. The condition which has given rise to this protest is one which existed prior to March 4 of this year, and it would not be fair to charge the present Administration with any responsibility for the conditions of which we complain."

ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Lack of cooperation on the part of local, state and federal officers; the constant effort of brewers, former saloonkeepers and bootleggers in general to discredit the law by constant violations of it; in many sections, as in New York City, the connivance of the police; because a multitude of citizens have no realization of the demoralizing effect of the lax enforcement of any law," are the reasons for poor enforcement of the prohibition law, declared Dr. A. Z. Conrad in prefacing his sermon at the Park Street Church. He declared that every month of prohibition régime makes it certain that the law will never be repealed and that the people of the United States will come to demand that efficient enforcement obtain.

SCOTTISH RITE CATHEDRAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon.—A Scottish Rite Cathedral will soon be erected in Portland by Consistory No. 1 at a cost of \$1,000,000. The structure, while simple in design, will be of those building materials which make for elegance and are substantial in quality. The site chosen was purchased from one of the pioneer families of Portland and is known as the Ladd Estate.

MATERNITY BILL DROPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Proponents of a measure, filed with the General Court and advanced through committee hearing, to establish means of extending maternity aid and a similar bill based on the report of a special commission, were given "leave to withdraw" by the legislative Committee on Public Health and Social Welfare.

## CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

For Rent Furnished

Summer Houses on the Sound

BRITAIN POINT: Colonial house of ten rooms and three baths. Gas, electricity, city water. Charge for two cars with chauffeur's room. Good view of Long Island Sound. Rental for the season \$1500.

BRITAIN POINT: House with four masters' rooms and bath on the second floor; three modern bedrooms and bath on the third floor. Rental for the season \$1500.

BRITAIN POINT: Brick and frame cottage with four sleeping rooms and two baths on the second floor; maid's room and bath on the third floor. Rental for the season \$1500.

BRITAIN POINT: House with four masters' rooms and bath on the second floor; three modern bedrooms and bath on the third floor. Rental for the season \$1500.

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## BEATRICE BECKLEY

An Interview With Mrs. James K. Hackett

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Gracious in presence and manner, Miss Beatrice Beckley greeted her visitor from The Christian Science Monitor with cordial kindness. The announcement that she is to take the part of Mary Stuart in Mr. John Drinkwater's new play, that name had appeared the day before in the London papers and Miss Beckley confirmed the announcement.

"Yes, it is true," she said, "but the play will not be put on till the autumn, because Mr. Drinkwater is to produce it himself and he won't be back in London till then. But the part, which is a long and wonderful one, is already occupying my attention, as it is one that will require a great deal of study. I am trying to steep myself in literature bearing on the subject of Mary Queen of Scots. There is so much of it and it is all so interesting."

"I am reading Swinburne's plays on the various events of her life and Andrew Lang's most interesting history of her, and I want to study Martin Hume, though his is scarcely a sympathetic view of the unhappy queen. Then there is Brantôme's respectful portrait, giving one a feeling that she actually moves through the brilliant French court before one's eyes, hanging to the arm of the young king, her husband, Maurice Hewlett's novel, 'The Queen's Quair,' is not quite at the same angle as Mr. Drinkwater's play, but it is interesting and I want, for my interest, to read Schiller's drama, Maria Stuart, incorrect as it is from the historical point of view, is merely because it was the play which furnished the version that that great actress, Modjeska, played so long."

"Then I shall have to learn to play the lute! That will keep me busy! Yes, I shall have to play it as Mary Stuart. I love music, but it does not follow that my own efforts will deserve to rank as music! However, I will practice hard and do my best!"

"What are your favorite parts, Miss Beckley?" asked the visitor.

"Every fresh part becomes the favorite for the time," she said, smiling. "Does that sound changeable? I think that unless one is keenly interested in the part of the moment it is difficult to play it with conviction. Of the parts I have played, so far, I think I prefer two Shakespearean ones—Desdemona and Anne Page. I like what is known on the stage as 'costume parts.' The great stage designers and decorators have shown us that the dressing of a play is an art in itself, worthy to rank with any of the work of the classic vine. The new ideas of stage scenery and production seem to me to throw stage work into a new perspective. We may hope now for novelty in the theater. No one again need complain of the narrowness of stage conventions."

"I believe that as we grow wider and loftier in our views of life we shall need more and more in the theater the symphonic interpretation that only music can give. Art limited by words will seem too concrete to us. Our greatest thoughts will soar on the wings of music. More and more, I fancy, will those who control stage affairs blend the two arts of music and acting and our productions will rise slowly but surely in the artistic scale. It is just a question of the development that time alone can bring. Meanwhile, I like to think that a stride has already been made in the right direction. We are taking more and more interest in the welfare of the stage. Our managers are trying to put on plays of a higher type and our audiences are generously supporting these higher productions. Rome was not built in a day, and it will take time for the pioneers to smooth out paths that all may follow."

"You believe in training for the stage, Miss Beckley?"

"I formerly believed in training for the stage and I believe in training every moment after you have got upon the stage. There is always something more to learn, and the more we know the more we recognize this. Everything we do and think is important to our art. We are building all the time, but our house will not stand unless its foundations have been properly dug. Therefore I think the training should be chosen with the greatest care. Habits once acquired are very difficult to eradicate. But if we come in contact with genius when we are about to start our career, we gain an experience that stands us in good stead through the whole of our work. We do not merely have it, we learn from it and leave it, but we store up memories that we learn to appreciate more and more. At first we may not understand the value of all we have been told, but as our own work sharpens our comprehension we gain an added respect for the wisdom of our early guide. The lessons come back to us and bear a double harvest."

"I had the good fortune to be trained for the stage by that wonderful woman, Miss Genevieve Ward. I used to live in Hampstead, and my first appearance on any stage was at the Town Hall there in an amateur performance of W. S. Gilbert's 'Pygmalion and Galatea.' I played Galatea, and Mrs. Kendal's daughter, Dorothy Grimston, was the Pygmalion, another pupil of Miss Genevieve Ward. Miss Jean Sterling McKinlay, also appearing in the cast. I should like to play Galatea again some day. I think that now I might hope to do the character of Gilbert's heroine a little more justice."

"I made my debut on the professional stage at St. James' Theatre under Sir George Alexander, but I was still very young and only walked on. Imagine my surprise when I got a notice! All to myself! A critic spoke

of 'one of the peasant girls, sitting by the tree, who had a wreath of flowers in her hair,' and said that that girl had 'abandon and energy exactly in keeping with the scene.' I was astonished at being picked out from the crowd of other girls who walked on in that scene and, of course, delighted. The odd thing was that, shortly after, I discovered that the notice had been written by our next-door neighbor, who had no idea that I was the girl who had played, as my name was not given. It really was a coincidence, was it not?"

"I have not played in London for some years, as I went to America and there, as you know, I met and married Mr. Hackett. I have played with him in a fair number of plays, but, at the moment, we are both enjoying a holiday, as we are in London so interesting. We are seeing everything and going everywhere, resuming old friendships and cementing new ones. Then your London theaters interest us. 'The Beggar's Opera,' especially, seems to us both a magnificent production—an achievement to be proud of."

## NEW AND OLD PLAYS IN MADRID THEATERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—One of the most curious features of recent times and productions in the Madrid theater, and one which might be termed significant, is that there are not intruding politics into a matter that is or should be free of them, in the manner in which that peculiarly national comedy "Los caciques," refuses to leave the boards. It is more than a year since this work of Carlos Arniches was produced at the Comedia. It had a far better run than any other play last winter, in fact it ran well into the summer. And now here it is again, and at least as much applauded as before, especially as Juan Bonafé produces again. As the piece was described in these columns at the time of its production, it is only necessary to say that the comedy is a vigorous exposure of the corruption of Spanish municipalities, all reduced to the most effective state of farce. It is here again in the Centro, a bigger theater than before, and attracting enormously.

The Quintero brothers have been working of late, and some new play of theirs is to be expected soon. Meanwhile, there comes to Madrid news of their comedies in translation being staged at various foreign places, and one cannot avoid the reflection that, with this splendid work being translated and received with so much satisfaction in other lands, it is hardly receiving the attention it should in English-speaking countries. From what one can gather, too much seems to be apprehended from the circumstances that much of their work, being Andalusian, is written in the Andalusian dialect, which could not be reproduced in the translation. But this matters nothing to the English theatergoers; it only matters to the Spanish who would naturally be surprised if they heard the people of the south speaking only with a Castilian or northern accent.

Now their "El genio alegre" has just been produced in Italian at the Constanzi at Rome, but in a form different from that in which its makers sent it forth. The Constanzi is the national opera house of Rome, and "El genio alegre" here becomes opera! It has been translated by Luis Motta with the title "Anima allegria." The original idea was that the Puccini might do the music and he set to work upon it, completing the numbers for nearly an act; but at this stage of the proceedings, so the story goes, he became attracted with another idea, a new opera with a Spanish setting—remembrance of Bizet!—and losing himself in it, he had no more time for the Quintero affair. However, Franco Vittadini, who has made a big success with "Mar de Tiberiades," took it up, and the production has been a triumph. Arrangements have been made for its production in other parts of Italy and in South America.

The Benavente-Calvo season at the Teatro Español has just come to an end, and on review it must be considered that artistically, and one hopes successfully, it has been a considerable success. Certain expectations of new work, especially by Benavente himself, have been perhaps in some measure disappointed; but then, after all, the Español traditionally is not the theater where most of the big new work is to be expected, even if Benavente himself is in activity there.

Let it be added, in parenthesis as it were, that Jacinto Benavente, changeable of mood as he is in many respects, has been by no means an impatient or manager in name only, but has attended very strictly, even enthusiastically, to his business.

There have been several specially interesting features of the closing period of this occupation of the Español. One of them has been a notable revival of what is on many counts to be reckoned as one of the best of the modern classics, "Los Interiores Creados," of Benavente himself, a work which we see in these days attracting considerable attention in other countries. The revival on this occasion at the Español was grateful in all respects, especially as it was so well staged and keenly acted. Here we had a new Crispin in Ricardo Calvo. The caustic satire of this work is often hidden beneath the suave poetry of the lines, and none better than Calvo make the due effect. His temperamental suits the part. Carmen Ruiz Moragas, Carmen Pico, Josefina Roca, José Moret and Fernando Porredon assisted the production. Altogether this was one of the best revivals in Madrid for a long time.

Another revival, and again most interesting, has been a curious play that Benavente produced some 11

years ago entitled "El Principe que Todo lo Aprendió en los Libros," or "The Prince Who Learned Everything from Books." When Benavente wrote and first produced this work he was engaged in an enterprise for the establishment of a "children's theater" in Madrid. It was a good idea, it difficult of execution. Various plays were written, a great effort was made, and a large community of children became fascinated at once, but the effort failed for two or three reasons, and chiefly because the experience proved that a theater for children was impracticable partly because of the insufficiency of development of the children's intellectual knowledge. Another interesting Benavente revival has been "Los Malhechores de Bien," which was given for the benefit of Francisco Fuentes, one of the most experienced and painstaking members of the company.

## "ROMEO AND JULIET" AT THE "OLD VIC"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," revived at the "Old Vic," Surrey, London. The cast:

Paris.....J. Smith-Wright  
Montague.....Francis Langley  
Capulet.....Wilfrid Walter  
Mercutio.....Ernest Milton  
Tybalt.....Rupert Harvey  
Friar Laurence.....Austin Trevor  
Friar John.....Frederick Harker  
Friar John.....Alan Watts  
Balthazar.....Maxwell Wray  
Gregory.....Edmund Haythorne  
Samson.....Maxwell Wray  
Peter.....D. Hay Petrie  
Abraham.....Alan Watts  
An Apothecary.....D. Hay Petrie  
Page.....Agnes Carter  
Lady Montague.....Jane Bacon  
Lady Capulet.....Doris Hawley  
Juliet.....Mary Sumner  
Nurse.....Ethel Harper

LONDON, England—"Romeo and Juliet" being almost as much a dramatic poem as a poetic drama, the first essential to its effective production is ability to render in speech the lyrical beauty of its wonderful verse. By its two principal figures, moreover, we must be shown youth and youthful impulse. A sufficiency and more of both these vital qualities was given at the "Old Vic," with the result that the production afforded intense delight to crowded houses.

This is not to say that the performance was perfect. There were several mistakes, the most apparent perhaps being in the important part of the Friar. Mr. Frederick Harker, who, though beautifully audible, as his fellow players also were, sometimes intoned melodious lines that Shakespeare required should only be spoken. Individual failings in detail, however, were forgotten in a complete general success.

For this the largest share of the credit must go unquestionably to Miss Mary Sumner, whose Juliet was in many respects one of the most delightful I have seen. Intellectually she is not always wholly truthful, as, for example, when in the crucial opening dialogue with Romeo as the Palmer, she omitted coquettishly to emphasize "palm to palm" as being "holy palmer's kiss"; but, nevertheless, she delivered those exquisite lines with a pure and tender clarity of diction that set us all at our ease. We heard at once that we were going indeed to hear a Juliet; and we heard her. Miss Sumner played the balcony scene, to a hushed and tearful house, with a simple sweetness, earnestness and truth of tone that had in it all the lyrical beauty of the young girl's first love. It was a delightful piece of acting that would have been even better, we thought, had she played rather a touch more of Romeo, and shown just a touch more of madcap coquetry in "so thou wilt woo; but else, no for the world"; though here her very timidity and shyness reveals instinctively and therefore truthfully the singleness of her love. In the day-break farewell with Romeo, Juliet was also delightful, though later—as is the case with most young actresses—the full effect of the action scene proved to be rather beyond her reach. For lack as yet of sufficiently vivid imagination and strength of dramatic technique, Miss Sumner, however, wisely realized her present limitations, and avoiding the mistake of attempting what she could not perform, relied rather upon sincerity and gentle earnestness to carry her through, as it did and will until larger experience shall have matured her histrionic powers.

Mr. Ernest Milton's Romeo was, we thought, quite upon the same level as Miss Sumner's Juliet. He is, one would say, less natural and truthful than she, and not quite so happy in the delivery of his lines. His performance, nevertheless, is one of much merit. He is boyish, impulsive, and graceful, as every Romeo must be; he is much in earnest, too, and beneath the balcony a lover filled with poetry. His best work technically, however, was in the banishment scene, in which most Romances do well, because it has strong emotion and plenty of action without any long soliloquy; that is often a stumbling block and always a supreme test of the matured Shakespearean actor. He played with fine power in the vault scene, and rendered beautifully and with deep feeling the closing lines over Juliet's body, though he might well have bestowed the kiss that his last line tells us he should give.

Mr. Rupert Harvey's Mercutio was interesting throughout and lacked, perhaps, only some of the nimble-mindedness and lighter fantasy that the character seems to demand. The Nurse, effectively done by Miss Ethel Harper, was, as she should be, of great assistance to the play. The actress held up the part with much spirit, as well in the tragic denouement as in the earlier comedy. Her

one apparent defect was a too brusque transition, without shading enough from mood to mood. Many other performances were excellent—we had nearly overlooked Mr. David Gill, whose Paris showed him to be already a competent actor—and the tragedy, as a whole, afforded one more instance of the Vic's great value as a training ground for Shakespeare. At that house Miss Lillian Baylis is strengthening much the foundations of national drama.

## "MIS' NELL O' NEW ORLEANS" IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Mis' Nell o' New Orleans," A fantastic comedy in three acts, by Laurence Eyre, Duke of York's Theater. The cast: Delphine Falsais.....Helen Spencer  
Maurice Cardanne.....Edith Selley  
Zephyrine.....Barbara Gott  
Angélique.....Marmecia Kam  
Georges Durand.....C. M. Hallard  
Felix Durand.....Jack Hobbs  
Unc' Boss.....Benjamin  
Père Clément.....Leslie Faber  
Nelly Davenport.....Irene Vanbrugh

LONDON, England—No study of life as it really is, not even a comedy of manners, but a frankly freakish and impossible absurdity is the play which has brought Miss Irene Vanbrugh back to London. The scene, the garden of an old stuccoed, green-shuttered, red-tiled, wisteria-clad house in New Orleans, might be the setting of a comic opera, and there seems no reason why the people who play their parts there should not sing their lines in verse instead of saying them in prose. Music, indeed, is not lacking, for when fantastic occasion demands, old plaintive Negro melodies float in from somewhere off stage.

Being extremely well done, both by the author and the actors, it is all very delightful. For it is pleasant sometimes to surrender oneself to sentimentalities and humors which do not pretend to be anything but a game. Taken seriously, Georges Durand and the charming Nelly Davenport would both be rather impossible people in more senses than one; but, since they lay no claim to any life beyond the footlights, one can follow their scheming with unbroken pleasure. It is an ideal play for Miss Irene Vanbrugh. For while she is an actress too accomplished to be limited to one type of play, and she can be very moving in realistic parts, she is never better than in fantasy. To think of Barrie is to think of her. Her performance in "Trelawny of the Wells" and "Mr. Pim Passes By"—both sheer fantasies—are remembered with delight by thousands. For though her charm, at any rate since Ellen Terry left the stage, is incomparable, to consider it merely a natural charm is to underrate her powers as an actress. Nature, of course, is at the base of it; but, by a carefully studied art, she has made of it a perfect stage instrument—and especially for this fantastic sort of play—something exquisite and iridescent and irresponsible. She never pretends not to be on the stage; never seems to be trying to win any more than does a dainty lady painted by Fragonard, to come out of the frame.

In "Mis' Nell o' New Orleans" she is always quite undisguisedly acting. She is not striving to create an illusion of reality, to make us forget the limitations of the theater; she is just doing what she has to do, and, as no one else could do it, within those limitations. Indeed one of the elements of her charm is that she so obviously enjoys those limitations and can make us enjoy them. We do not feel, when watching her, what a pity it is that the theater is of necessity a place of artifice. We feel, rather, what a delightful kind of artifice it is.

The company which surrounds Miss Vanbrugh at the Duke of York's Theater is on the whole worthy of her. They also have, by nature, or convention, or fantasy, Miss Helen Spencer, at 17-year-old Delphine, always trying to stand on her dignity and always topping off it, is delicious, a petulant piece of Dresden china. C. M. Hallard, in as "heavy" a part as the play will bear, is a puppet whose joints creak a little; and Jack Hobbs is one of those boys who are at present so popular on the stage and whose effect it is so difficult to appraise; for one is never quite sure whether their art is undeveloped or whether they are acting with a fine sense of the inadequacy of the characters they are representing to the situations in which they find themselves.

Very admirable—as admirable in his own way as Miss Vanbrugh in hers—is Leslie Faber as a Creole priest. He was lately acting with great accomplishment in "Daniel," which play he left to take up a part in "Mis' Nell o' New Orleans." His present performance is equally good. He is essentially an intelligent actor. Every expression, whether of voice or of body, is considered, and rightly considered. The accent which he assumes in this part suggests a thorough familiarity with the French language, and one is tempted to suppose that he has studied his art in French. Certainly, his acting is in the French manner, which gets its effect of spontaneity and appropriateness by leaving nothing to chance, rather than in the more haphazard manner which contents too many English players.

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## "THE HERO" BY GILBERT EMERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Hero," by Gilbert Emery (understood to mean Emery Pottle), presented by Sam H. Harris at the Longacre theater, New York City, at special matinees, week of March 14, 1921, now withdrawn and to be resumed as a regular attraction next season. The cast:

Andrew Lane.....Grant Mitchell  
Hester Lane.....Kathleen McDonnell  
Sarah Lane.....Blanche Frederici  
Oswald Lane, Jr.....Graham Lucas  
Oswald Lane, Sr.....Robert Ames  
Marthe Boobé.....Jetta Goudal

NEW YORK, New York—Doubtless this piece will be one of next season's successes; not that it is popular in any usual sense, but because it is a searching study of real people, written, if not with expert attention to mere stage mechanics, at least, and this is a great deal as plays go, with keen insight into character, and more than ordinary ability to illustrate it in dramatic action. The American stage welcomes a new playwright whose early promise is as bright as was Eugene O'Neill's.

The theme of "The Hero," universal and provocative of thoughtful discussion, is played in two keys. Oswald Lane, who ran away from home after an escapade that shamed the family honor, wins insignia for physical daring at the front and returns home only to lapse again into moral cowardice. Andrew Lane, who stayed at home, illustrates that kind of heroism which is none the less praiseworthy because it battles with all the conditions which seem to be opposed to the preservation of a home, rather than with an enemy in a trench for the preservation of a world democracy.

Oswald's medals symbolize the world's eagerness to worship physical heroism, its dislike of looking beneath the attractive surface of that heroism and finding there, perhaps, degeneration. Andrew wears no medals, but his pockets, bulging with papers, signify the patient plodding of a rather dullard parent against the vicissitudes of merely making a living for his family. Nor does the world see in him, below the surface of the commonplace, any moral stamina equivalent to a heroism less spectacular, but more real.

Oswald is hailed as "the hero" by those playgoers who, like the world, look upon the surface only of this piece; but those who look beneath the surface away with them the conviction that the real hero of the two is Andrew.

There can be read into the play, of course, a study of the returned soldier, a bit lethargic, accepting honors as a matter of fact, expecting more than his due from the stay-at-home; in a word, rather a spoiled child. But the author makes so much of his final scene that the contrast between the brothers is marked indelibly as his main theme.

That scene shows Andrew, weeping, all unconscious that the heroic Oswald, who has just given his life to save Andrew junior from a fire, has wronged a Belgian refugee sheltered in Andrew's home, stolen church money left in Andrew's custody, and altogether proved himself a reprehensible coward. Beside Andrew sits his wife Hester, knowing full well Oswald's perfidy, but withholding the knowledge from Andrew.

"I gave the money to Andrew to take to the bank," she says.

"Then—then it's gone—burned up with him," sobs Andrew.

The power of this scene exceeds that of any other scene within recent of my experience. It is a strengthening of the spectator's knowledge that Hester herself has proved herself to be almost as much of a moral coward as Oswald. And yet, to preserve her husband's peace of mind, to satisfy him that his angry parting from his brother can be forgotten, she now saves him from the knowledge that although the world would acclaim Oswald a hero in sacrificing his life to save the boy, he was a thief and worse.

"Oswald told me to tell you that you were a good old scout," she says, and that atones for the brothers' angry parting.

"I can bear it now if he said that," says Andrew. Then Hester: "You are a good man, Andrew," and the husband, wholly unconscious of any but his own shortcomings, now magnified by self-pity, brushes the remark aside with one last bit of praise for "Oz."

Grant Mitchell's fine acting as Andrew can be imagined by those who know his ability to supply the details.

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which round out a full characterization. To this playgoer, at least, the depth he revealed in the final scene was a surprise. Andrew is not a tailor-made man, nor a fictitious personage like "The Champion." He is real, and Mr. Mitchell makes him ring true.

Robert Ames is no less successful as the renegade brother. Somehow he makes him continuously likable, and this is no small feat. Mr. Ames has a career before him which should enrich the American stage. It is pleasant to hear that he and Mr. Mitchell will be retained when the piece opens in the autumn. Miss McDonnell made of the wife an effective characterization, but she has handicapping mannerisms of speech.

Blanche Frederici relished the rôle of the acidulous mother, upon whom nearly all the laughs of the piece, sometimes unnecessary and boring, were heaped. No doubt the piece will undergo a thorough overhauling before it assumes its deserved place among next season's successes. Such rewriting should knit the scenes more firmly together, cut out much which is merely discursive, and save some comedy relief in the mother, but discard much of it, especially when it delays the plot.

## "CANDIDA" AT THE EVERYMAN THEATER

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Candida," by Bernard Shaw; revived at the Everyman Theater, Hampstead, London. The cast: Prosperina Garnett.....Hazel Jones  
Rev. James Mavor Morell.....Felix Aymer  
Rev. Alexander Mill.....Harold Scott  
Mr. Burgess.....Douglas Jefferies  
Candida.....Marie Pratt  
Eugene Marchbanks.....Nicholas Hannen

LONDON, England—Perhaps no better all-round performance has so far been given at the Everyman Theater than that of "Candida," the second piece to be produced in the series of Shaw revivals now in progress. In a cast of half a dozen, there was no one who stood out above the rest, but, on the other hand, there was no "tail," as cricketers say. Each was adequate to his colleagues. That, of course, is just how it should be on the stage, especially when the matter in hand is a play by Shaw, who does not indulge us with heroes or heroines cast in a larger mold than their fellows.

Miss Marie Pratt was not perhaps the Candida of everyone's idea, but she gave the essentials of the part to perfection. She was matter-of-fact and understanding, witty and tender. Nor could a more excellent interpretation of Marchbanks be easily imagined than Nicholas Hannen's. It must be a difficult part to play; for Eugene, with all his foolishness, is apparently supposed to be a genuine poet. Now Shaw, brilliant as he is, has as a dramatist one great defect, he can only define his characters by making them talk about themselves, give vent to their opinions. But there are certain types of character which Shaw does not appear to understand, and one of these, as he has shown time and again, is the poet. Consequently who-

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Apr. 1: Ithaca, N. Y.; Apr. 2: Rochester, N. Y.

Apr. 4: Buffalo, N. Y.

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Philadelphia, until March 28

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ever plays Marchbanks has to utter a lot of fatuous words no genuine poet could or would utter, and at the same time to make him convincing. The same criticism applies, in a lesser degree, to Morell, to whom Felix Aymer gave just the right note of restrained emotionalism and humility masquerading as complacency.

When all is said, "Candida" is a play with very good points. Its technique is wonderfully fine and its wit delightful. The opinions of Morell and Marchbanks do not matter very much, but one need not bother about them. What matters, what one enjoys, are the incidental good things which illuminate them.

## THEATRICAL NEW YORK

"Comic and Incomparable."—N. Y. Globe.

MITZI

IN THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT



## THE HOME FORUM

Cheerful, and Helpful,  
and Firm

If, in the paths of the world, Stones might have wounded thy feet,  
Thy spirit, of that we saw  
Nothing—to us thou wast still  
Cheerful, and helpful, and firm!  
Therefore to thee it was given  
Many to save with thyself.

—Matthew Arnold.

The Methods of  
Sheridan

Dramatic masterpieces are not tossed off lightly from the nib of the pen; and doubtless Sheridan worked harder at his plays than he chose to have the public know and was not really one of that "mob of gentlemen who write with ease" at whom Pope sneers. Byron and many others testify to the coruscating wit of his conversation; and it is well known that he did not waste his good things, but put them down in his notebooks and worked them up to a high polish in the dialogue of his plays. It is noticeable how thrifily he leads up to his jokes, laying little traps for his speakers to fall into. Thus in "The Rivals," where Faulkland is complaining to Captain Absolute about Julia's heartless high spirits in her lover's absence, he appeals to his friend to mark the contrast:

"Why Jack, have I been the joy and spirit of the company?"

"No, indeed, you have not," acknowledges the Captain.

"Have I been lively and entertaining?" asks Faulkland.

"O, upon my word, I acquit you," answers his friend.

"Have I been full of wit and humor?" pursues the jealous lover.

"No, faith, to do you justice," says Absolute, "you have been confoundedly stupid."

The Captain could hardly have missed this rejoinder; it was fairly put into his mouth by the witty dramatist.

Again observe how carefully the way is prepared for the repartee in the following bit of dialogue from "The School for Scandal": Sir Peter Teazle has married a country girl and brought her up to London, where she shows an unexpected zest for the pleasures of the town. He is remonstrating with her about her extravagance and fashionable ways.

Sir Peter: "Madam, I pray had you any of those elegant expenses when you married me?"

Lady Teazle: "Lud, Sir Peter, would you have me be out of the fashion?"

Sir Peter: "The fashion indeed! What had you to do with the fashion before you married me?"

Lady Teazle: "For my part—I should think you would like to have

your wife thought a woman of taste."

Sir Peter: "Are, there again—Taste! Zounds, Madam, you had no taste when you married me."

The retort is inevitable and a modern playwright—say, Shaw or Pinero—would leave the audience to make it. Lady Teazle answering merely with an ironical bow. But Sheridan was not addressing subtle intellects, and he doesn't let us off from the lady's answer in good blunt terms: "That's very true indeed, Sir Peter! After having married you I should never pretend to taste again, I allow." But why expose these tricks of the trade? All playwrights have them, and Sheridan uses them very cleverly, if rather transparently. Another time-honored stage-convention which Sheridan practices is the labelling of his

were deep ditches, with crawling sneaking about in them. After a heavy downpour of rain the poorly paved streets and the low, marshy neutral ground was often flooded clear across from sidewalk to sidewalk. It was great fun to watch the men trying to cross the street after one of these rains. Rubber shoes were unknown, so men depended on high boots. Of course, ladies did not venture forth at such times, when they required more protection for the foot than a thin-soled slipper afforded. There were goloshes, wooden soles fastened with straps and buckles over the instep. A golosh looked like a roller skate and was about as easy to walk with. You never see one now.—Eliza Ripley, "Social Life in Old New Orleans."

gether abundantly in the fine-packed stuff. A little farther along in the shingle-tumble, lie the fragrant lilac tufts of my beloved "Thlaspi rotundifolium"; Rhabdanthus shines everywhere among the bigger blocks or along their crevices, while the wilder white stone desolations are illuminated by the pale golden sparks of the little Rhamnus Poppy, so exquisite in its contrast of large lemon-pale flowers, and blue-grey ferny foliage. So at last the glen comes to a blind end; and before you rises the last of your climb, the steep ridge bank that surges up and up at the head of the valley, to form the connecting rib between the two mountain masses on right or left. One descends first into a dry meadow not a hundred

words that we cannot imagine any really nice poet using. I often wish that Coleridge had made his wedding-guest hear, instead of the bassoon, a poetical instrument like the sham or the tromba marina; though of course the tone of neither of these instruments would have been so valid a reason as that of the bassoon was for the unfortunate man beating his breast.

However much the poets may rhapsodize about musical instruments, they never attempt to rhyme the names of more than one or two of them. Perhaps the lute is oftener, though still rarely, used for this purpose; Herrick, for instance, rhymes it with "mute." Poets fight shy of the violin; they always have resort to the cowardly subterfuge of "strings," which rhymes

## Take Heed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE spiritual efforts of mankind are beset on all sides by opposition of the most determined sort. Therefore the Bible is full of warnings, many of which are prefaced by the words, "Take heed." Spiritual truth is a revelation transcending the ordinary, accepted beliefs of the human mind, so that this mind is constantly at war with divine reasoning, and is rarely willing to yield to spiritual logic and persuasion until its own conclusions have been disproved by actual experience. This opposition of the carnal mind, when defeated in one particular, seeks to attack from another side, and the student of Christian metaphysics will do well to take heed of the admonitions of the Master who was himself so persistently pursued by this merciless resistance. On one occasion he is recorded as charging them, "Take heed, beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, and of the leaven of Herod." Practically the whole of the pressure against those who are striving to advance Spiritward is summed up in this characterization, it proceeds either from the Pharisees or from Herod, either from false theology or from false secular opinion. Neither scholastic theology nor so-called human belief, crystallized into false law, or no less false convention, can understand revelation. Therefore the Pharisees and the Herods of every generation combat the conclusions reached by spirituality, the latter seeking to slay the Christ child ere he shall grow into the full stature of a man, and the former crucifying him when his mission proves their teachings to be ineffective and outworn. It is the duty of every wide-awake Christian to be on the watch, to be observant, and to regard with care the workings of that instinctive opposition to truth which seeks to rob man of his heritage and would, if it could, reverse his forward footsteps. To take heed means to mind, and to mind with the one Mind is to be in perfect obedience to God. This then is the acme of truly taking heed and fulfills the scientific demands of humble, consecrated discipleship.

Mrs. Eddy, in "Miscellaneous Writings," many years ago issued a brief but most powerful article entitled, "Take Heed," in which she warns her followers against false teaching and points to the time when the law of God shall be finally understood. The reign of divine law marks the fulfillment of all right desires; it protects man from the evil designs both of the Pharisees and of the Herods, from a mistaken sense of man's relation to God and to his fellow man. Who knows what is best for another except God Himself? Who knows how man should live except God? Recourse should be had to the divine Mind, to Principle, and then only can we be sure that the true relationship has been established. In times of turmoil, "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley." By observing God's spiritual laws the veritable blockades of evil's resistance to good are broken, even though they arise in the stillness of the night. The light of God dispels the darkness and solves the most knotty problems. We should take heed lest we make pitfalls of fear for ourselves by planning for the future, outlining what may seem to us a good human protection, but one which is not half as good as the one God would outline for us. If we are allowed to provide for us. The leaven of Herod often seek to corrupt the bread of life by introducing under the guise of laws of God what turn out to be only mistaken laws of family, of association, of business, and of social life. These so-called laws act as laws of limitation, but Christian Science gives the real law of Christly liberty, whereby the thorns of human suffering are exchanged for the golden crown of spiritual understanding. The glory of God shines forth in daily deeds of kindness, in compassion, in kindness, and in the grace of the human spirit. Tired humanity needs spiritual rest and finds it in the vision of God's activities. The human ways of the Pharisees and the Herods do not satisfy. The laws of public opinion and of scholasticism do not meet the needs of those who are hungering after righteousness. The stars are in the heavens, not on the earth; so in order to catch their light, we must look up, not down. Looking up gives one the vision which the inspired patriarchs had, and that is what is needed today in human affairs. In this sense every one can be a patriarch unto himself and talk with God, receiving his answers, as did they of Bible times. Jesus promised this to those who believed on the Christ. Mrs. Eddy discovered this natural, quick way of reaching God, and through her discovery thousands upon thousands have been raised from beds of pain and restored to health.

Attempting to determine for others just how they should enter the kingdom of heaven is a waste of time; so also is the attempt to persuade others to conform to human opinions, for when all is said and done, it is found that by so doing the divine law of loving has been lost sight of, and the full opportunity of serving the Master has been neglected. Carelessness about spiritual demands makes the heart hard and prevents the glories of the heavenly realm from shining upon the things of men. Disobedience to the law of love, to the graciousness of Spirit, to the influence of compassion, to the patience of spiritual understanding, these cause our light to burn low, and make us wait for our lamps to be refilled. Taking

heed of our thinking capacity may at first seem quite a gigantic problem, for we must be watchful and observant of the spiritual laws of right thinking in order to avoid the rocks of fear, sickness, and death, but when the study of Christian Science is taken up, one enters upon a wonderful, new life; the channels of thought enter into new currents; the old, muddy course receives an inflow of living waters, and, though there may be a stir in the waters, there eventually comes a clearness, the like of which can be explained only by actual spiritual experience.

Every Christian soldier must learn to regulate existence according to the laws of God, irrespective of human opinion. Mrs. Eddy says on page 225 of Science and Health, "The powers of this world will fight, and will command their sentinels not to let truth pass the guard until it subscribes to their systems; but Science, heeding not the pointed bayonet, marches on. There is always some tumult, but there is a rallying to truth's standard."

## A Prime Minister

Campbell-Bannerman had none of the shining and indisputable qualities that had marked the last five holders of his exalted office. Among his colleagues were men superior to him in power of speech; in talent for grasping great masses of administrative difficulty; and up to a certain time, but not after his worth was fully measured, even in striking or interesting the popular imagination. And yet he was indispensable, the only man possible, and the time came when the popular interest in his personality rose to enviable heights, and goodwill passed into cordial admiration and affection. Why? Because in many trying passages of public life he had shown unshaken courage, invincible independence even of public opinion itself, steadfast adherence to his own political principles in spite of busy and untoward dissents inside his party. In the evil days of Liberal division during the Boer War, he had confounded the dissentient wing by plain dealing; he lost no chance of conciliation with them; and though a ready fighter, he was a skilful peace-maker, partly for the admirable reason that, being a man of the wise sort of modesty, he always thought more of his policy and of making it prevail than he thought of himself. It was felt that he had the root of the whole matter in him when he declared good government to be no substitute of self-government—"Recollections," Viscount Morley.

## Liberality

Liberality consists less in giving much than in giving at the right moment.—La Bruyère.

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AND  
HEALTH

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the Scriptures

By  
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characters. Names like Malaprop, O'Trigger, Absolute, Languish, Acres, etc., are descriptive; and the realist might ask how their owners came by them, if he were pedantic enough to cross-question the innocent old comedy tradition, which is, of course, unnatural and indefensible enough if we choose to take such things seriously.—Henry A. Beers, "The Connecticut Wits."

## The Old New Orleans

In the days of which I write New Orleans bore a very different aspect from the present, and it may be well for me to take my readers on a gossiply ramble, through the thoroughfares which I so often traverse nowadays in my thoughts.

Canal Street in the early forties was, par excellence, a resident street. From Camp and Chartres Streets, way back as far as sidewalks were flagged or bricked, which was only a few blocks, Canal Street was lined with homes, alley by side, often without even an aide to separate them, as though land was scarce and one need economize space, whereas just beyond was land in plenty, but no sidewalks or easy approaches to speak of. From Camp Street to the levee were as I remember, large wholesale business houses, convenient to the shoppers of large supplies, who arrived at regular intervals from their plantations on Belle Creole, or some other coast packet, frequently retained their quarters on the boat the short time it was in port, and so monsieur and madame could accomplish their necessary shopping, untrammelled by the elegances and inconvenient hours of a hotel.

Things were conducted on a very liberal basis in those days. I have a liking for that old way—it was so debonair and generous, putting the captain on the same social standing as his guests.

On the lower side of Canal Street, about where Holmes' store now stands, were more homes, in a row, all the houses exactly alike, with narrow balconies stretching clear across the fronts, in a most confidentially neighborly way.

Visitors to the city "put up" at the St. Charles Hotel, in the hands of Colonel Mudge. St. Charles was the best hotel even then, comparing favorably with the Galt House, in Louisville, under the management of that prince of hosts, Major Aris Throckmorton—which is saying volumes for the St. Charles. In the season flocks of Nashville, Louisville, and Cincinnati belles descended upon New Orleans, sat in gorgeous attire and much chatter of voices on the divans under the chandelier of the St. Charles parlor.

I find I am wandering away from that dear old Canal Street of fragrant memories. Fragrant, though the broad neutral ground was a wilderness of weeds of dampy growth, and (so our John used to tell me) snakes! There certainly were frogs after a spring rain, I have heard their croaks. Further back toward the swamps

But Winter Has Yet  
Brighter Scenes

But Winter has yet brighter scenes,—he boasts  
Splendors beyond what gorgeous Summer knows;  
Or Autumn with his many fruits, and  
All flushed with many hues. Come when the rains

Have glazed the snow, and clothed the trees with ice  
While the slant sun of February pours  
Into the bowers a flood of light. Approach!

The incrustated surface shall upbear thy steps,  
And the broad arching portals of the grove  
Welcome thy entering.

—William Cullen Bryant.

A Gardener Walks in  
the Alps

At first the practiced gardener, I know, is apt to cavil at my recommending Misurina with such passion. And true it is to say that though the whole valley is a galaxy of flowers, they are of the commoner or more expected sorts, such as the cultivator becomes hardened to after his first trip into Switzerland. I know this snobbishness well in myself; glorious as are the flowers of the central chains in spectacular effect, they now bore me from the gardening point of view.

Therefore, though the ordinary traveller will be wild with the ordinary joys of Misurina, I will now take you up on my favourite expedition, which is well calculated to satisfy even the most exacting gardener, to whom "Gentiana verna" is by now an unheeded daisy in the market. Collectors that I met one year at Misurina were at first a little critical of my suggestions that had brought them there. But I sent them up to the Forcella Lungieres, and they returned at last in a due state of contrite gratitude.

The Forcella Lungieres, the Drei Zinnen ridge of earlier allusions, is that spit of shingle which connects the mass of the Drei Zinnen with the last outlying spur of the Cadinenspitze. You go along through the Misurina woods by Queen Margaret's charming walk. Color-marks guide you all the way; you cross a little marsh where the Bavarian Legion shines like violent sapphires, and then over open meadows, pink with the "Primula farinosa." So you pass a stream and then up a steep, steep little climb to the Three Crooks of Rimbochen.

After the Tre Croci the path turns round the shoulder of the mountain and runs up into the wild gorge that separates the Drei Zinnen from the Cadinenspitze. It traverses great tumblers of rock and fallen shingle from the wall overhead, and here among the silt are the Saxifragas "celes" and "aquarosa" growing to

yards across, which is the last "plan" of the valley.

Now the track goes climbing, climbing, climbing, toiling up over loose stone and zigzagging among tufts of flowers. Behind us the prospect widens more and more; we are far above poor Monte Piano, and on our right the unsuspected spires of the Cadinenspitze open out. And on our left the Drei Zinnen fill the sky. We mount and mount towards their pedestal, and come at last into a paradise of flowers more beautiful than I can say. First the big Trumpet Gentian—in its duller "exilis" form, though—forms a carpet over the short, soft grass, pale still from the winter; and then in a little, the Fairy Primrose takes charge, veiling all the hill in an undulation of soft pink. . . . So we climb still, over fields of Spring Gentian, set with "Primula longiflora," and arrive at length upon the windswept crest of the ridge, where the sifted soil is washed into long ripples as if by the waves of the sea.

The abruptness and glory of that sudden view down into the Aarona Valley on the other side of the pass is something to . . . make one forget the dancing flowers for a moment. Straight, straight, and far falls the mountain-side, down through deep slopes of woodland to the mapped-out valley where the river runs like a tiny thread of silver. Along its banks in the distance, microscopic, lies Aarona, and beyond, away into golden Italy, float range after range of jagged mountains, yielding at last to the plain far out beyond. And the color on that wild day! The bluest afternoon of Ceylon has nothing to show more rich and soft than the misty sapphire of those distances, and overhead the sky was wonderful with masses of wild and racing cloud, but above Italy hung serene heaven, luminous and golden-blue and calm as the sky of an Italian painter.—"The Dolomites," Reginald Farrar.

Orchestral Classes  
for Poets

Our poets, in truth, are to be commiserated with: as a rule the English names of musical instruments are neither musical nor poetic. The one that falls most sweetly upon the ear is perhaps the lute, which, perhaps because of its very poetry, has dropped out of the musical life of today.

"Lute" does indeed rhyme with "lute," but to a sensitive ear it comes no nearer "lute" than "shove" does to "love," or "snarling" does to "darning." After "lute," flute is a rough-skinned, nervous, dead-eyed sort of word. "Viola" comes next in point of musical-poetic quality. Coleridge made a gallant attempt, in "The Ancient Mariner," to poetize the bassoon; but I have never been able to reconcile myself to the word even as he uses it there. "Bassoon" has the double disadvantage of setting us thinking of "gossamer" and "baboon"—two

with "wings" and "sings," and thus sets going a whole circus of facile poetic sentiments.

I am afraid the truth is that our poets have not a very precise sense of the tone and color of orchestral instruments, and still less of the blended effects of them. Tennyson, in "Maud," speaks of the dance music at the Hall being played on the flute, violin and bassoon—a truly appalling combination. Can any poet, indeed, represent to himself at will the tone of any given instrument as a musician can? The poet can visualize, say, a rose and a lily, and is in no danger of confusing the appearance of the two. But I doubt whether any poet can hear internally, whenever he likes, the oboe tone or the clarinet tone, and differentiate the one from the other as easily and as surely as he can the sight or scent of the rose from that of the lily. The poets use the names of instruments simply as conventional emotional counters, one of which is just as good for their purpose as another. There is no reason, that is to say, why a poet should use in a given line "lute" instead of "flute," or "flute" instead of "lute"; it is merely that in the one case he wants a rhyme for "higher" and in the other case for "root."

And why should the poets be content to give even to their verbal counters only the conventional values they have had for ages? Why do they not learn something of those characteristic modern tone-effects that are to the musician what the discovery of a quite new color would be to the painter? When a poet speaks, for example, of the trumpet, it is always with the implication that the trumpet is a noisy, martial, blood-stirring instrument. He does not know that modern soft trumpet-and-trombone harmony is one of the most ravishingly beautiful effects that mortal ears could wish to savor. Nor does he know, apparently, the strange, remote, half-sweet, half-acrid, attenuated color of the muted as distinguished from the open trumpet. Yes, we shall decidedly have to start orchestral classes for poets and novelists—"A Musical Motley," Ernest Newman.

The Dusk Comes  
Floating By

Softly as tremulous dreams  
The dusk comes floating by,  
Like visible music of streams,  
And mist and air and sky.

The shadows waver and go  
Rippling over the grass,  
Like musical waters that flow,  
Like musical winds that pass.

And yet there is no sound  
Within the hollow air,  
Only a peace profound  
And silence exceeding fair.

Like a silver strain  
Silence and dusk float by

—John Bunker.




"Road to Point Pleasant," by Edward W. Redfield

Photograph by Chappel Studio, Philadelphia



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### A Star or a Chimney?

It is impossible, with safety, to play with Principle. If the attempt is made, the end is only a matter of time, and the inevitable only the surer for being delayed. No man ever realized this more clearly than the great Christian philosopher out of Tarsus. "Be not deceived," he wrote to the foolish Galatians; "God is not mocked." It is not necessary, indeed, even to be a Christian to grasp the full force of Paul's meaning: the pagan thinkers were troubled with equally few doubts on the subject. When a law goes on to the statute books of any country, it becomes the duty of the government to enforce it. If it is really unpopular it can be repealed in a free country; in a despotic country, it is in no case more than a fresh phase of human domination. Now, the United States of America is a free country. Its laws are passed by popular consent, and can be repealed by popular consent. But freedom flies out of the window, when license comes in at the door, for license is a depraved form of privilege, it is the demand of a minority for freedom to ignore the law. But if freedom from the law is allowed in one place it will grow in another, and disrespect for the law is the end of society, and so of liberty.

There seems to be a rising tide of this lawlessness all over the world. In countries which have suffered and are suffering severely from the effects of the world war this is perhaps not strange, but it becomes a phenomenon of more moment when it appears in a country which has suffered so comparatively insignificantly as the United States. The riding of the Ku-Klux in the South, the tarring of the organizers of the Nonpartisan League in Kansas may be straws, but the calculated defiance of the Labor Department, whether Democratic or Republican, by Mr. O'Callaghan, argues a political timidity on the side of authority which is bound to be disastrous in the long run to the whole country, whilst the flagrant contempt for the prohibition law, shown by the drink interests, and the laxity of its enforcement, are not only reacting disastrously, and bound to react even more disastrously, at home, but are being advertised right round the globe by the press of all the nations.

The very last act of the Democratic Government was to make public, through the office of the Attorney-General, a ruling on beer calculated to cause the utmost inconvenience to the incoming Republicans. This, however, does not justify the reported decision of Mr. Daugherty to let the matter rest there. If the new Attorney-General wishes to celebrate his accession to office by exhibiting himself in the light of a politician, his heralded determination may be considered as a wise calculation. But the people of the United States regard this situation much too seriously to accept the suggestion that the Attorney-General cannot review Mr. Palmer's opinion because objection to it is only taken by an outside organization such as the Anti-Saloon League. Now Mr. Daugherty must know that the Anti-Saloon League represents an enormous body of public opinion throughout the country, a body of public opinion very much larger, and very much more disinterested, than anything the brewers can claim to represent. Therefore he is scarcely wise, if he has been correctly reported, in speaking so cavalierly of an organization which speaks in the name of a large majority of the people. Indeed, if Mr. Daugherty wishes to cause alarm to this majority he cannot do better than repeat the decision which is supposed to have gone out on his authority. The majority is not, however, quite so disorganized or so helpless as the drink interests profess to believe, and it may even find a way of reminding the Attorney-General of the fact.

Nor can those who are responsible for the enforcement of the act hope to escape a fraction of their responsibility by pleading the confusion caused by division of the labor between the offices of the Attorney-General and the finance department. Any government that was in earnest could straighten out so small a matter as that in a week, and all parties, including the drink interests, are perfectly aware of this. It can, indeed, scarcely be news to the Republicans that the Democrats, during the course of the recent elections, became suspect to the Prohibitionists, and lost millions of votes on this account alone. So serious was the loss realized to be that, at the eleventh hour, an effort was made to obtain a reversal of the party's stand, and at least one very influential leader went so far as to recommend that a promise of strict enforcement should be made, at almost the last moment, as the only hope of stemming the Republican tide. It was, however, then too late. The commitments of the party were too serious. And so the Prohibition vote was cast for Mr. Harding. The result every one knows.

All this, however, is leaving out of sight the true issue, which is the moral issue. And the moral issue, to anyone who possesses the faintest perception of Principle, is the practical issue. The choice is simple. Is the individual going to hitch his wagon to a star or to a brewery chimney? The country has prospered marvelously under prohibition, as it was bound to, despite the humorists who insist that the effect has been an increase in lunacy and in infant paralysis. Had only the enforcement been as thorough as it ought to have been, the results would have been better still. But the strange thing is that the very people who are loudest in denouncing the anarchist and the revolutionary for breaking, or inciting to a breach of, the law, are the people who most shamelessly urge or condone, and even glory in, the frustration of the efforts of the prohibition officers. Once, however, any man has elected for the brewery chimney in preference to the star, his entire moral sense appears to vanish, in smoke, up that chimney.

And there is, indeed, beside all this another question, what may be termed the question of national honor. The United States had stood before the world as the first nation to count its material appetite, in this problem of drink, as nothing compared to the good of mankind. In doing this it has set a splendid example. Is it going to tarnish

this record? Is it going to stultify itself by obtaining beer by the case under the thin veneer of a medical certificate? The world waits to see whether the contention of the drink interests that prohibition was carried by an intolerant minority can be supported. It is the conscience of the nation that is appealed to, and the conscience of the nation must reply.

### The Upper Silesian Plebiscite

FROM an international point of view, the most satisfactory feature of Sunday's plebiscite in Upper Silesia, which has resulted in favor of Germany, is perhaps its decisiveness. However the matter may be viewed, however great the allowance made for the effects of German propaganda, there can be no doubt that the majority of the people of Upper Silesia desire to remain with Germany in preference to annexation by Poland. With only two districts yet to make returns, the figures, 876,000 votes for Germany and 389,000 votes for Poland, speak for themselves.

The struggle which has been carried on, for many months past, has been intense. For not only is Upper Silesia the largest territory the future of which under the Treaty of Versailles was to be decided by means of plebiscite, but it is far and away the most rich in natural resources. It is this fact which made the Upper Silesian question one of so great importance, both to Germany and to Poland. Indeed, Mr. Schroeder, Secretary of the German Finance Department, went so far as to declare at the recent London conference, speaking of the German reparations, that without Upper Silesia Germany could not pay. Of course, both Germany and Poland have based their claims to the district on other grounds than these. Poland claimed Upper Silesia boldly on historical and ethnological grounds, showing that the country had originally formed part of the ancient kingdom and that even today some 65 per cent of the people of Upper Silesia speak Polish. In reply Germany declared that, for the last seven centuries, at least, Upper Silesia had been counted a German State; that the 65 per cent of the population claimed to be Polish-speaking do not speak Polish, but a dialect known as Wasser-polsch; and that, in any event, at least half of this 65 per cent are also German-speaking.

As far as the Allies are concerned, the utmost effort has been made to secure a fair vote in the district. For some time past contingents of allied troops have been disposed at various points throughout Upper Silesia, and only a few days ago the conference of ambassadors addressed a note to the German Embassy in Paris, emphasizing the fact that the Allies were responsible for maintaining order throughout the country whilst the plebiscite was in progress.

As to the allied feeling in the matter, there can be little question that as far as France was concerned the earnest hope of the government was that the plebiscite might result in favor of Poland. Without the iron and coal of Upper Silesia, France was satisfied that Germany could never embark upon any "policy of revenge." With these resources available, Germany, it was claimed, would always be a source of danger. One of the most interesting facts of the plebiscite is likely to be its effects upon the German attitude on the reparations question. Germany, in her eagerness to make sure of Upper Silesia, has never ceased to dwell upon the fact that her economic future depended upon the district remaining German. The just inference from Herr Schroeder's statement at the London conference, to the effect that without Upper Silesia Germany could not pay, is that with Upper Silesia Germany can pay. The next few weeks, therefore, ought to see some interesting developments in this connection.

### Victory of the Bloc National

IT WAS ON October 5, 1919, that a meeting was called by the French National Socialist Party to organize a "bloc" of all Republicans against the Unified Socialists. The reason for this desire to attain united action was the "menace of Bolshevism." The Unified Socialists had identified themselves with the cause and ideals of Moscow, and, every day that passed, in the autumn of 1919, found the revolt against these ideals more pronounced in France, wherever such revolt existed at all. All through the first part of October, the work of sinking differences went rapidly forward. It was not easy. Unity was neither very readily nor very completely attained, but, in the end, the Bloc National emerged with a united front and an agreed program, prominent in which was the demand for "energetic opposition to Bolshevism, civil war, or class dictatorship."

At the general election which took place about the middle of November, the bloc was triumphantly successful. France decided against Bolshevism and all its works almost as completely as Great Britain had done some twelve months previously. France, moreover, like Great Britain, made quite sure of the matter. It was not only the confessed revolutionist who was defeated, but anyone who had come under suspicion by reason of the company he kept, or had kept during the war. Peter Renaudel, leader of the Majority Socialists; John Longuet, leader of the Minority Socialists; and Henry Franklin-Bouillon, the Radical Socialist chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who had advocated the rejection of the Peace Treaty, all alike suffered defeat.

Since then the bloc has been the great power in French politics. Somehow or another, it has managed to hold together, chiefly, no doubt, owing to the extraordinary efforts that have been made, efforts partially at any rate, successful, to identify French Socialism with Bolshevism. But the bloc has had some serious shocks. The Socialist Congress at Tours last December, which "went red" by a vote of three to one, was quickly followed by the by-election in Lot-et-Garonne, when the bloc candidate was defeated by a Socialist by a majority of over 4000. Nevertheless, the Bloc National has also had its triumphs, and one of these was registered at the recent by-elections in Paris. Two seats were vacant, and the Bloc National candidates were opposed, amongst others, by two Communist leaders, at present imprisoned on a charge of plotting against the

safety of the State. On the first ballot these men received 33,000 votes, as against 37,000 recorded in favor of the bloc candidates. Before the second ballot was taken, a Moderate Socialist and a candidate with radical leanings, both of whom had alienated a large number of votes from the Communists, retired with the parting advice to their supporters not to vote, in any case, for the Bloc National. It looked very much as if the Communists were sure of a victory, yet, when the result of the second ballot was declared, it was found that the bloc candidates had polled 70,000 votes against 58,000 cast for the Communists. The result was decisive. The Communists, it is true, claim a moral victory, but such a claim leaves the bloc entirely undisturbed. With the present drift of public opinion in France, the Bloc National considers, and probably with justice, that if the Communists cannot win elections now they are not likely to win them in the near future.

### Canberra Again

ALTHOUGH Lord Denman, a former Governor-General of Australia, once declared that "federation would have been delayed for a generation" had not provision for the building of a federal capital on territory owned by the Commonwealth found a place in the Constitution, the Australians have, from the first, displayed a curious lack of interest in the question. There are, of course, many Australians who are quite enthusiastic on the matter, and have been for years. But this enthusiasm has never been sufficient to secure more than the slowest progress.

The Constitution, signed by Queen Victoria, over twenty years ago, provides explicitly that the seat of government "shall be determined by Parliament, and shall be within territory which shall have been granted or acquired by the Commonwealth, and shall be vested in and belong to the Commonwealth, and shall be in the State of New South Wales, and be distant not less than one hundred miles from Sydney." Well, after several years, Parliament did determine the site. After several more years, the Australian Government instituted a world-wide competition for plans for the new city. That was in 1911, and the next year, the prize was won by an American architect, Mr. Walter B. Griffin of Chicago. In 1913, the foundation stone of the new capital was actually laid, by Lady Denman, who conferred upon it the name of Canberra. Then came the war, and with it an almost complete cessation of work on the project. A certain amount has been done.

In these circumstances it is not surprising to find those who have always urged the fulfillment of this particular provision of the Constitution roused to action. Thus the Premier of New South Wales recently introduced in the state Parliament a motion calling upon the Commonwealth Government to "fulfill its definite constitutional obligation to establish an Australian capital at Canberra," and maintaining that the evasion for twenty years of this obligation was "a serious breach of faith which should no longer be tolerated." A resolution to much the same effect was passed at a mass meeting of all parties in Sydney some time ago and, generally speaking, it does not seem possible for the government to postpone definite action much longer. The question today is very largely one of funds, and the plea for economy is undoubtedly the strongest argument which the opponents of the scheme have to offer. Nevertheless, it is open to serious doubt whether any further delay in building Canberra is really economy. Feeling is already running high on the matter, especially in New South Wales, whilst few people who have studied the situation will fail to admit that, under the present arrangement, there is altogether too much government at Melbourne. Two federal houses of Parliament, two houses of the state Legislature, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, and the Governor of the State, with all the retinue of civil servants which such establishments involve is certainly too much for one city.

The latest news on the subject is that, as "a new preliminary," a hostel for members of Parliament and for civil servants is to be erected at Canberra, the hostel to be used as a temporary Parliament house. This is welcome as showing that something is to be done, but that the federal move, when it is made, should be comprehensive and complete few will be inclined to doubt. For the federal Parliament to meet in Canberra without the fullest facilities for transacting business, as at present enjoyed in Melbourne, would be to sacrifice efficient work to mere political expediency.

### Actors Who Can Be Heard

ACTORS today who speak so as to be heard easily in all parts of a theater appear to be in the minority. Playgoers are appreciative of an actor who enunciates the words of his part clearly and loudly enough to be understood, without straining, by every person in the house—so appreciative that they are inclined to be indulgent in regard to whatever artistic shortcomings his stage work may manifest. This tendency of many playgoers to speak indistinctly may be a product of the modern naturalistic drama, with its inclination to avoid anything that resembles rant. Certain actors trained in an older school, when all players had a considerable amount of Shakespearean experience, assert that realism in the theater is responsible for the great reduction in the number of the fine, resonant voices once heard commonly enough in the theater. With only the brief speeches of modern stage dialogue to utter, speeches that often are little more than ejaculations or slangy patter, say these players of an older school, it is only to be expected that the art of stage speech should be neglected.

Whether it is because of the vogue of realism in the theater, or because of the lack of all-round training that is to be discovered in the work of most of the younger players, there is no question that the many moments of inaudibility in theatrical performances today are being seriously commented on by theatergoers. Only recently a man, who had long been a regular playgoer, was heard to remark that he had about given up the theater, he had grown so impatient with his usual experience of being forced to give strained attention in order to hear many of the players' words, even when sitting at no great distance

from the stage. "If I can't hear the words I had just as soon be at the movies," this man complained. There must be many like him.

It is not because players do not speak loudly enough, as a rule, but because they do not speak clearly, crisply. Some players cannot be understood even when they shout. Indeed, one of the standing jokes in American theaters is the manager whose criticism of players at a rehearsal largely consists of bawling "Louder!" at them. Again, of course, many players would be audible if they would remember that there are listeners in the balconies far above them as well as in the parquet. It is almost the fashion today to neglect the gallery in the theater, so it is little wonder that far fewer playgoers now than formerly occupy the cheaper seats. Like the man in the parquet who could not hear what was said, the deserters are now watching films when they want entertainment.

Of course, there are unintelligible players of uncommon appeal, of one sort or another, who succeed in spite of their deficiencies of speech. One of the most popular actresses on the American stage talks through tight-shut teeth in scenes of emotional tension. Another utters her words in a half articulate torrent whenever a situation is high-pitched. But these are exceptions. For every such pair there are a hundred equally faulty in speech who have no saving grace of special charm. One common fault, a fault of sheer laziness, is that of beginning a line loudly and running down as the end is approached, like the child's rotary penny whistle, which when blown begins with a shriek and peters out in a hum. An unintentionally ironic incident in a production of a few years ago was provided by an actress of good training, grown careless with the passing months of a long run, who herself mumbled the words of the catch line of her role: "Don't mumble your words."

Unintelligible speech, like many other acting faults, is usually the result of carelessness, sure effect of a dulled conscience in the matter of doing a good job. The player, wearied with the long run, should remember that while the play is old to him, it is new to the audience. He should remember, too, how beautiful is the word fitly spoken. Surely no actor would do less than his best with the words of his part if he were to remind himself nightly of that little textbook on acting that Shakespeare gave to Hamlet to address to the players, particularly the beginning:

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounce it to you, trippingly on the tongue; but if you mouth it, as many of your players do, I had as lief the town-crier spoke my lines.

### Editorial Notes

Who is the most popular dramatist of the year in London and New York? Not Shaw, even if the Everyman Theater revivals of several of his comedies are added to the American production of "Heartbreak House." Not Barrie, though the several touring productions of his plays be counted with presentations of "Mary Rose" on both sides of the Atlantic. Not Galsworthy, either, though several of his dramas besides "The Skin Game" have been acted during the season. More separate productions than those of these three dramatists together stand on this season's records to the credit of the author of the following plays, among others, that have been seen during the past seven months in the two chief English-speaking cities: "Henry IV, Part II," "Macbeth," "Othello," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "King Lear," "The Tempest," "The Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," "Henry V," "Hamlet," and "Romeo and Juliet."

HAILING from Vermont, an inland state, does not in the least handicap Mr. Walter W. Husband as the new Immigration Commissioner of the United States. Indeed it is easy to recall that men of the Green Mountain State have highly distinguished themselves in the navy, though they have grown up well out of sight of the sea. Mr. Husband has been through the mill with regard to immigration, having served as executive secretary of the national immigration commission created in 1905, and directed the extensive investigation of the subject made by that body, and been chief of the contract labor division of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and investigator of conditions in Russia, the Balkans, and Asiatic Turkey for the Department of Labor. The statement, issued at the White House at the time of his recent appointment, saying that "Mr. Husband has devoted many years to intensive study of immigration and its attendant problems," seems to be fully justified, and it may be hoped that there is adequate ground for the announcement that the President appointed him "because of the belief that he was the best-equipped man in the country for the position."

EVER since Bowman Lindsay successfully tested his wireless apparatus across the River Tay, many years before the advent of Marconi, people have been alert as to the possibilities of the new means of communication. Each improvement has meant a new application, with the result that hardly a ship sails the sea without its private installation, and there is scarcely a country, state, or city but has its station and its service. Even in remote parts the wireless may be found to have planted itself, and as a link between distant towns it bids fair to outdo the aeroplane, upon which so much stress was recently laid. Like other provinces, Manitoba intends to erect wireless stations, so that communication may be maintained between outlying districts. Thus is the world being more closely knit together.

THE statement has been made that 67 per cent of the people of Massachusetts make their homes in hired houses, and all are urged, as far as possible, to "own their own homes." The housing problem is persistent, but not more so than the use of the phrase "Own your own home." The cooperative banks, or building and loan associations, which offer admirable means of getting to be a home-owner, generally have as a slogan the words "Own your own home." If one owns a home, it will certainly be his own home. It would be better to say, "Get a home of your own," or, "Own your home."